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THE GREEK HOUSE

ITS EVOLUTION AND ITS RELATION TO THE HOUSES OF THE OTHER BALKAN PEOPLES

ATHENS 1951 – SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS
OF THE MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION Nº 37

[p.a]

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DEDICATED

TO THE BUILDERS OF EPIRUS

AND OF WESTERN MACEDONIA

[p e]

PREFACE

At the present stage of the reconstruction of our country the building of houses is of colossal importance. 362 369

At no other time, since the reconstruction of liberated Greece began, after the 1821 Revolution, was there such a great opportunity for building activity in the Greek mainland as at present. 927

The 430.000 destroyed houses in our country, most of which are to be found in the countryside, form 24% of our total number of houses, and the great majority of these have been either totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair.

At the present moment, the attention of all our authorities is focussed on the best solution of the housing in the Greek countryside.

The question is of paramount importance and is much more difficult than that of reconstructing the urban centres where a different way of life allows the application of solutions usually common to all towns, and even to all countries.

But the problem is quite different in the countryside where the «land» factor and the «human» factor, free from the intense influence of civilization, have a direct bearing on the way of life, the methods of living and consequently the types of dwelling. It is for this reason that a great importance should be attached to all the forms of dwellings originating in Greek tradition. In this way we will be able to understand how similar problems have been faced previously by the same people and in the same surroundings.

The present survey by Prof. G. A. Megas, who is already known from his previous works on Thracian, Lemnian and Thessalian Houses, is the first attempt at a synthetic presentation of the whole problem of the Greek Popular House. 114 342*

The problem is not an easy one.

The Greek house has developed through the centuries, under the influence of many civilizations on those physical factors which usually determine its form. The author achieves a global presentation of the problem in conjunction with the similar problems in the countries

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114 *surrounding Greece, and thus gives the reader a picture of the situation*
*342 *which had never before been so clearly described.*

It will be quite natural that many objections will be raised to certain interpretations and co-relations and it would be advisable that these objections be heard so that the question may be completely clarified and that the people engaged in this problem be fully informed.

The first step, however, towards this direction has already been made and it is due to Professor Megas.

The Coordinator of the Greek Recovery Program
C. A. DOXIADIS

INTRODUCTION*

Greek popular architecture was first systematically studied by the architect Aristotelis Zachos, who examined especially the old «noble houses» of Northern Greece, which constitute the most composite and developed forms of urban dwellings of the post-Byzantine period. One of the rules drawn from the studies of this memorable man is that the developed form of urban houses has always its foundation, as regards the general disposition, in the architecture of the farmers' dwellings; consequently the primary form of the houses of Jannina (and correspondingly of the other urban centres) should be sought in the houses of the Epirus villages and of the other villages of Northern Greece (¹). 114 342* 369

Professor An. Orlandos was the one who also mainly studied the urban houses of the last Byzantine years and of the subsequent period.

The popular house in its simplest form, the rural form, was first viewed and studied, in its internal division and composition, by an artist, Mrs. Angheliki Hatzimichali at Skyros, Roumlouki, Ikaria, Samos and Villia. Late D. Loukopoulos, at the same time, gave us a good description of the houses and household utensils of Aetolia.

The present writer, while serving in the educational centres of Thrace in 1922, had the opportunity to study the rural house of the Hevros area, but the publication of his survey on the «Thracian House» was delayed. 114 342*

Further systematic research of the popular house followed by the

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* This survey was originally compiled for announcement at the 3rd Plenary Session of the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore, which met in Paris on 1-5 October, 1947. The original form of this announcement is maintained in the present publication.

1) **Ar. Zachos**: 'Αρχιτεκτονικά Σημειώματα — Ἰωάννινα (Ἠπειρωτ. Χρονικά, Vol 3 p: 298). Cf. also conclusions of my book Θεσσαλικαί Οἰκήσεις, 1916 pp. 75 and 108.

114 *342 Folklore Archives of the Academy of Athens, by the Society «Greek Popular Art», by the Ministry of Reconstruction and independently by various Greek or foreign scholars of Folklore and Architecture.

121 *342 When I began these studies at the Didymoteichon area, some 25 years ago, my purpose was different: it was to study the customs and habits of the people, in relation to their religious practices. But, when I entered the house of the peasants, I had to face a multitude of questions, pertaining to the methods of popular construction, the disposition and arrangement of space, the stabling of the cattle, the storage of cereals and their protection from humidity and rats, questions to be solved not only by reference to climate, soil, biology or history, but which had an immediate relation to the other factor, the one that dominates and regulates all the others, the factor of man. [476] Thus, I felt an attraction towards the house as a dwelling and at the same time as a work that came out of the hands of the peasants who build their own houses in this area, as in many other parts of Greece, on the system of mutual social assistance.

My attention was especially drawn to the variety of architectural forms, presenting an interconnection and an inter-relation, and showing an organical evolution, natural to every human activity.

The examination of these houses would help me in discovering the original form, from which the present type of dwelling has gradually evolved. If a house presented a modification or an increase of spaces, I had to find out how these modifications or additions were made, how the new spaces were adjusted to the original nucleus of the house, how they were later included in the house as a whole and formed with it a new and increased type of dwelling. That is why I did not limit my study to one or two most representative types, but extended it to all the modifications and variations, as I tried to find the way followed by popular architecture from the simpler to the more composite forms.

At the same time, I studied the ways and methods of house building; how the roof, the hearth, the storeroom, the oven and the loom were constructed. Thus in spite of the many technical difficulties I had to overcome, I found that the study of popular dwellings was the most interesting and fascinating, and at the same time, the least explored part of my folklore researches. The folklorist may thus clearly see in this study how the man of the people, following traditional types and systems he inherited from his ancestors, adapts them every time to the actual facts and means at his disposal, so that they may satisfy his needs and the needs of his family in order to help him in his activities; thus he creates deviations from the traditional type, variations from the original form. The scholar may see the solutions which the man of the people finds for the various problems connected with house construction, with storage of cattle foodstuffs, shelter of cattle and arrangement of space. He may see his very spiritual and productive forces in action and in full application. For, the methods and means which the popular builder uses in solving these problems, reflect the thought, the practical mind, the creative force, the sence of beauty of the man of the people. This is why it is difficult for me to understand how it is possible that a study of art and material life of the people can be separated from the whole folklore research, as if it was a separate subject; because the things as such are of great interest for folklore study as constituting elements of popular civilization studied by it, and on the other hand, because the man of the people, whose spiritual and creative forces are investigated by Folklore, is acting behind these things. 121 342*

Researches on the popular house are naturally of great importance both for ethnology and for the general history of civilization, but the same holds true for all the subjects of folklore research, especially for those transmitted from people to people.

It is evident that each effort to proceed to a general synthesis of the forms of the Greek house and of its relation to the houses of the other peoples of the Balkans and of Asia Minor assumes the collection of various and abundant comparative material, pertaining to the arrangement of the plan as well as to the methods of construction. I think however that such an attempt, at least as far as the Greek side is concerned, is not premature to-day.

The war and the occupation, and later the communist rebellion, supported from abroad, apart from the other calamities, had as a result the destruction of a great number of houses. The private houses, public buildings, schools, churches and communal buildings destroyed amount to 430.000. The destruction is so big that in future we shall know the architectural forms of some areas only by surveys made in those areas. 121 362 727 653

The urgent need to reconstruct the ruins and to rehabilitate the agricultural economy of the country, made necessary, even during the occupation, the reorganization of the Survey Office of the Town Planning Service, and the creation, immediately after the liberation, of the Ministry of Reconstruction, whose program of works includes the knowledge of the locally prevailing types and forms of popular

121 362 727 653 [127] architecture, which would serve as a basis for the reconstruction of the villages. As a consequence, the rate of the surveys has quickened during the last years and, under the illuminating guidance of the General Director of this Ministry, the architect Mr. C. A. Doxiadis, most of the area of Greece was systematically surveyed, and the conclusions drawn from them are ready for publication. These conclusions were kindly put at my disposal and, together with surveys previously carried out by myself and other researchers the amount of data thus compiled may be considered as adequate to enable me to proceed to the more general study, outlined above.

184 *342 511 [583] [591] It must be noted that almost everywhere in the Greek countryside besides the modern and more composite forms of houses, we can still see the simpler and older forms of the popular house which are adapted to the economy of the poorest class of peasants. Either because the house is an element essential for the dowry of the daughter, or because it is a custom that the bridegroom should build his own house, the father of the bride or the bridegroom are obliged to build even an elementary dwelling, a «hut», a «bungalow» or a house of one of the simplest forms prevailing in the area. And, as later the needs of life increase and the standards improve, together with the conceptions of the elementary conditions of a comfortable and healthy life, the house is extended or completed, or a new house is built, according to the more composite forms of housing prevailing in the district. Thus, in many parts of Greece, we can follow step by step the evolution of popular architecture, noting the intermediate points which it followed on its evolutionary process.

114 I have tried, as far as possible, to render this evolution graphically on summary plates, appended at the end of this book. One can find each of these forms in the explanations given at them.[1].

After examining the modern Greek house and comparing it with the houses of ancient Greece, we shall proceed to the study of the houses of neighbouring countries in order to show their relation to the Greek house.

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[1] For a complete understanding of the text, sometimes even these plates are not sufficient. There is need to refer to complete drawings and figures of my previous publications mentioned herein.—I am greatly indebted to the service of the Ministry of Reconstruction and especially to architect Mr. Eleutherios Skepers, who has compiled my drawings. I also express my thanks to Mr. Zenon Papadopoulos who did the translation of this book; and to Mr. H. Lidderdale who was kind enough as to go through the English text.

EH 1
Vlachs EH15
Sarakatsani EH14

I. VARIOUS FORMS OF THE GREEK POPULAR HOUSE

A. THE MODERN GREEK HOUSE

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[342]

First, we must note that in Greece, in ancient times as well as to-day, we see both basic forms of dwelling, namely both curved and rectangular. As regards the first form (round, elliptical, horse-shoe), this is limited to the most primary forms of life, that is to the nomadic or semi-nomadic shepherd populations (Sarakatsanoi, Vlachoi) and sporadically to the poorest class of the farmers living in the Thessalian and other plain districts, who have kept, by tradition, the elementary and primitive methods of construction and roofing of the conical and saddle-type huts, and especially the use of organic materials such as wood, branches, weeds and reeds, which are easily provided by the marshes and the forests of these areas (¹). As regards the rectangular houses, these are now more prevalent, as they were even in prehistoric Greece. The reasons for this may be that the rectangular buildings can be easily added to and divided into regular compartments (²). That is why we shall mainly speak about the rectangular houses.

G
171
342*
341

Greece, from a geographical as well as from a housing point of view, finds herself on the boundary between the northern temperate zone and the desert zone, which includes Northern Africa and Front Asia with Asia Minor and Iran. Consequently, continental Greece belongs to the countries of houses with sloping or eagle type roofs, and insular Greece together with Cyprus (excluding the Ionian Islands and the Islands of the Northern Aegean) to the countries of houses with flat roofs.

The explanation of this may lie in the fact that the flat roof may have originated from the simple flat shelter-roof which is essential

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1) **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις. Athens 1946 pp. 11-16. For further details on primitive types of dwelling see also **Franz Œlmann**, Haus und Hof im Altertum, I Berlin 1926 pp. 45 foll.

2) See **Fr. Œlmann**, op. cit. pp. 39 and foll., 41.

171 x 342 341 in the desert lands to protect both men and cattle from the burning rays of the sun, and the eagle-type or saddle-type roof may have its origin in the sloping roofs of the primitive shelters used as a protection from rain and wind (1).

As it is well known, the roof is the primary and most important element of house construction, and the form and method of its construction exerts an influence both on the architectural articulation and on the entire composition of the house, so that the differences between the two categories may be mainly explained through it (2).

x 342 341 For this reason we shall first examine the sloping roof houses and then the houses with flat roof, which roof is called «doma».

a. HOUSES WITH SLOPING OR EAGLE-TYPE ROOF

1. One-storey houses.

These houses, especially in the plain districts, are usually made out of brick with only their foundations, to a height of 40-50 cm. from the ground, built in stone; they are one-storied and are covered with tiles.

In their original and simplest form, these houses consist of one rectangular room, including under one roof the family, their cattle and corn. They are either of the narrow or of the wide-front types.

The most ancient and the most closely related to the original form of Greek house, is the simple narrow-front house, belonging to the type known as «megaron». It has the entrance on one of its narrow sides, having usually in front of it a «προστῷον», that is an open portico. Sometimes the side walls of the house are extended as far as the front of this «prostoon», thus forming what is called the «παραστάδες» (antae) having usually two wooden poles between them (*ἐν παραστάσι* type); but sometimes the side walls are not extended and then the *προστῷον* remains entirely open, and its roof is supported by two or more poles (*πρόστυλος, δίστυλος* or *τετράστυλος* type).

This type of house, with an eagle-type or saddle-type roof, is plainly found in continental Greece, in the Greek villages of Haemos,

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1) **Fr. Œlmann,** op. cit. pp. 61 foll., and in «Gnomon» 1927 p. 173.

2) **Fr. Œlmann,** Haus und Hof pp. 41 and 90.

near Messimvria (Haimonas, Bana, Aïvlassi, Ravdas etc.), in some villages of the Didymoteichon area (Poemenikon, Vryssikon, Paliouri,

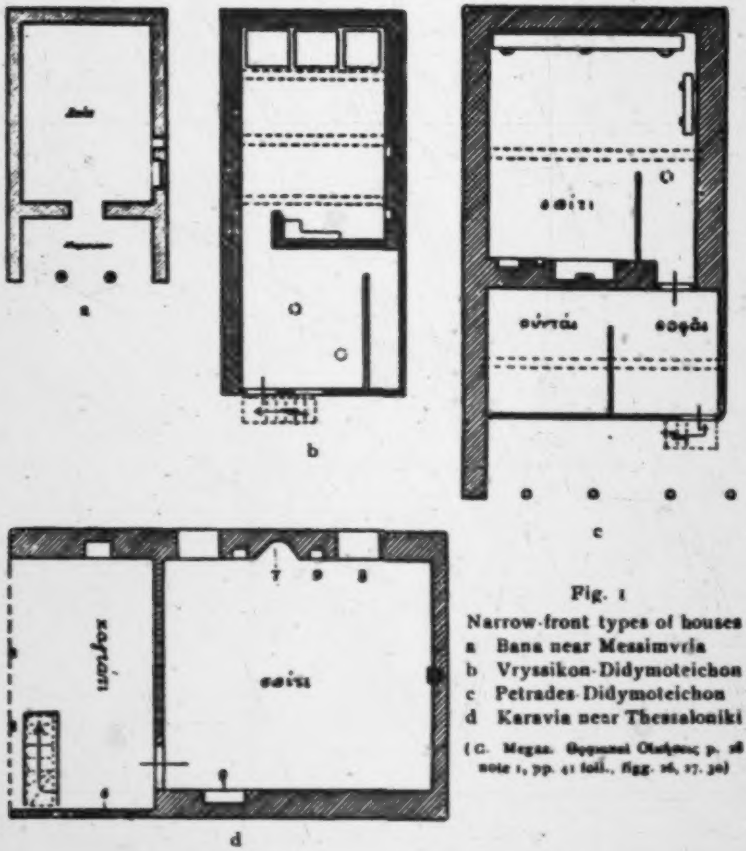

Fig. 1
Narrow-front types of houses
a Bana near Messimvria
b Vryssikon-Didymoteichon
c Petrades-Didymoteichon
d Karavia near Thessaloniki

(G. Megas. Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p. 28 note 1, pp. 41 foll., figg. 26, 27, 30)

Petrades, etc.) and sporadically in other parts of Greece, as in the Karavia village of the Thessaloniki area(1) (Fig. 1. See also Plate I a, 1-6).

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1) G. Megas Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις pp. 27, 29, 44 foll. For financial reasons, clichés of the Greek edition have been also used in the present one. That is why we are presenting the equivalent English word only for the main parts

x342
341 Another narrow-front type of house is also the so-called καλύβι or χαμόγειο σπίτι (hut, low house) on the island of Lemnos which, as in the two-storey type, has a tiled roof(¹) (Fig. 2).

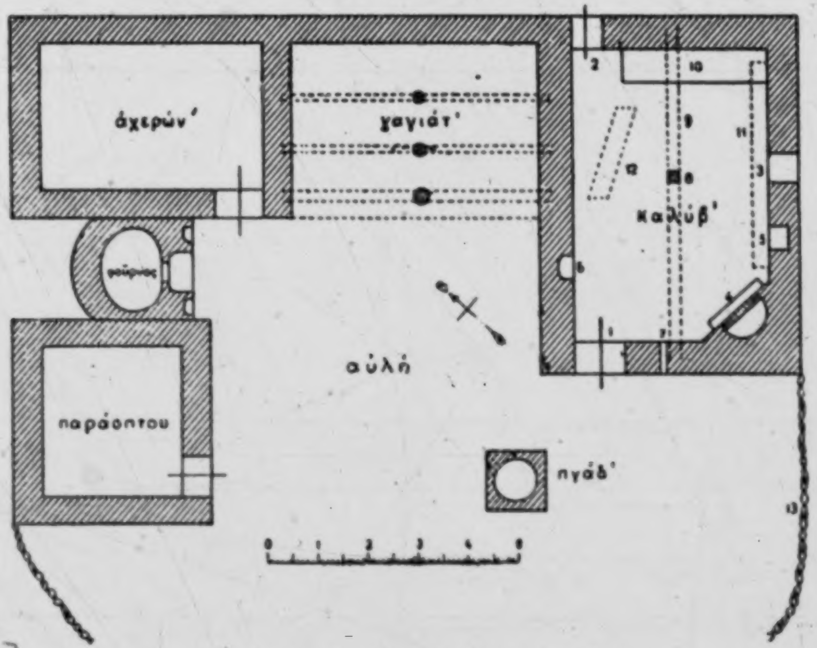

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Fig. 2 House and courtyard at Physsini in Lemnos
(G. Megas 'Η λαϊκὴ οἰκοδομία τῆς Λήμνου, fig 2)
Καλύβι (Kalyvi)=low house, hut; χαγιάτι (hayiati)—portico; ἀχερών' (acheron)—hayloft; παράσπιτο (paraspito)=outhouse; αὐλή (avli)=courtyard; πηγάδι (pigadi)—well; φοῦρνος (furnos)—oven.

The wide-front house, however, is found more frequently in the Greek countryside. This house has its entrance and its προστῷον on the long side of the rectangular plan (σπίτια διπλανὰ i.e. side-houses, as they are called in the Haimos villages(²). (Fig. 3 and 4. Plate II).

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[104] of the house: σπίτι (*spiti* [hospitium]) = house; ούντάς or όντάς (*oda* Turk.)=room; μπρούσι (*brusti*) or χαγιάτι (*hayati*) = portico, veranda.

1) **G. Megas**, 'Η λαϊκὴ οἰκοδομία τῆς Λήμνου, pp. 7 foll.

2) **G. Megas**, Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p. 27, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p. 16. Fig. 10.

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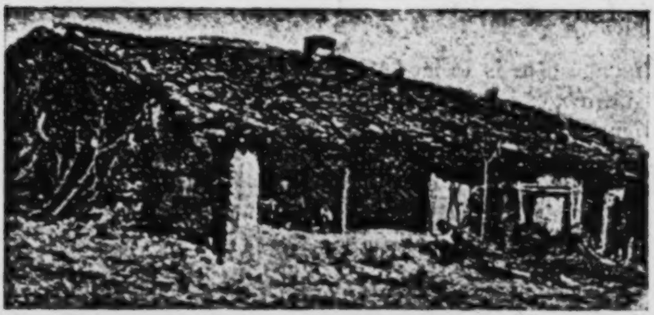

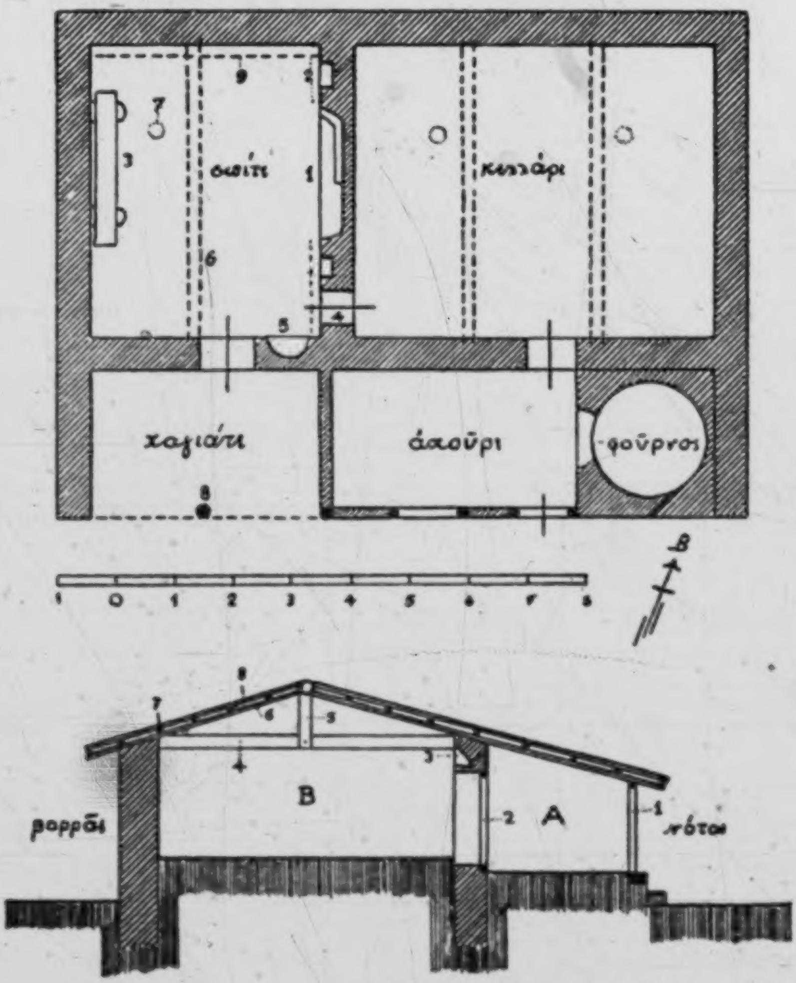
σπίτι
κελλάρι
χαγιάτι
ἀχοῦρι
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1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
B
βορρᾶς
νότος
B
A
1
2
3
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8

Fig. 3 Plan and section (width) of the above pictured old house at Trifylli
(G. Megas, Θρακ. οἰκήσεως fig. 1) Section: A portico; B spiti = house (main room); 1 pole 2 door.

x342
341 The προστῷον[1] is formed by a simple extention of the roof of the house downwards, and consitutes a very useful element for the needs of agricultural life in general, as it not only protects the entrance of the house from the rain, but it also provides a well aired and at the same time a well protected residence, where the family may gather, especially during the summer months. It is here that the family takes its meals and sleeps in summer time. It is here that the women put up their loom, spread and comb the wool, dry the maize and the sesame,* the onions and the other fruits.[5] And it is also here that the oven is usually built.

[264]
[513]
[286]
[251]
[252]

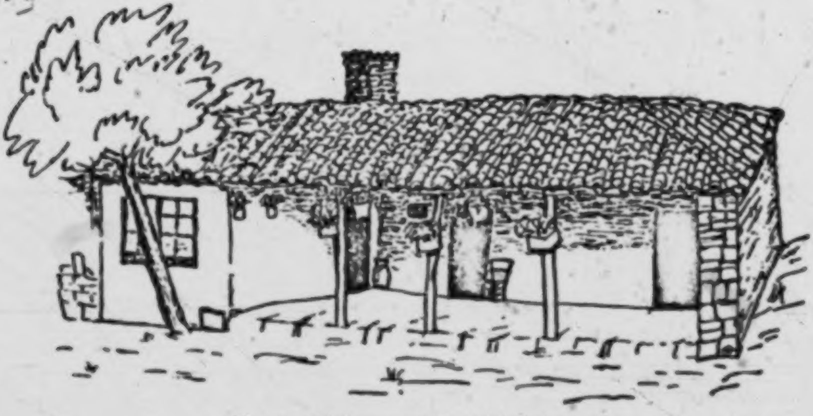

Fig. 4 Old house at Perrai in Thrace
(G. Megas, Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις, fig. 3)

The increase of space in the houses of both types is done in two directions: a) by extending the top beam of the roof and b) by extending the roof in the direction of the sides of the gable.

x342 In the first instance, and in the case of narrow-front houses, two succesive rooms are formed in depth, the προστῷον remaining on the front of the house either open or closed (Fig. 5. Plate I b 1-3). In this last case, a new προστῷον is sometimes added, open on its front side (Fig. 1 c. Plate I a 6). In the case of the wide-front houses, two or more rooms are being formed on the same horizontal line (Figg. 3 and 6. Plate III-VII).

In the second instance and in the case of the narrow-front houses,

[1] [prestoon = open portico - Analyst.]

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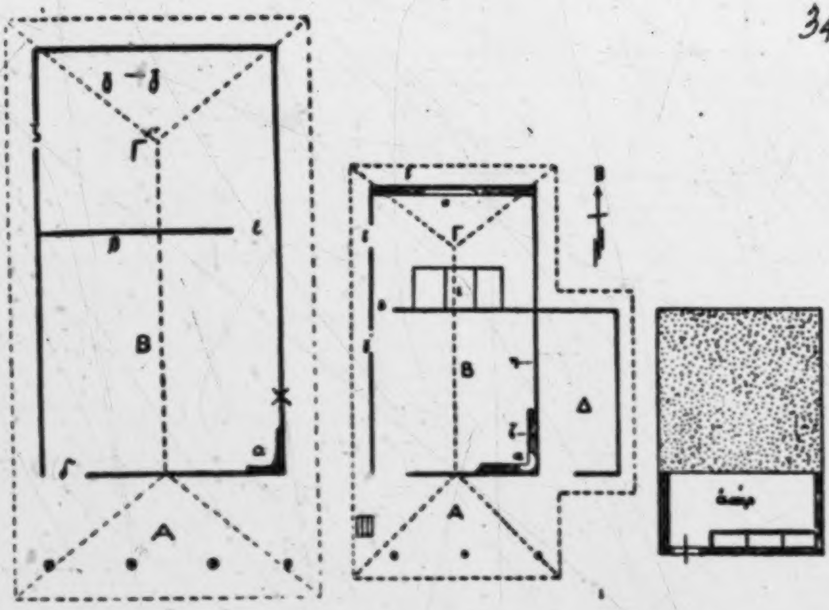

Fig. 5 Narrow - front houses in Greek villages of Messimvria
(G. Megas Θρᾳκικαὶ οἰκήσεις, figg. 17 and 19)
A brusti = portico B mesio spiti = middle-house Γ pissino spiti = back-house Δ store-room
ἀχίρ (achir) = stable a hearth

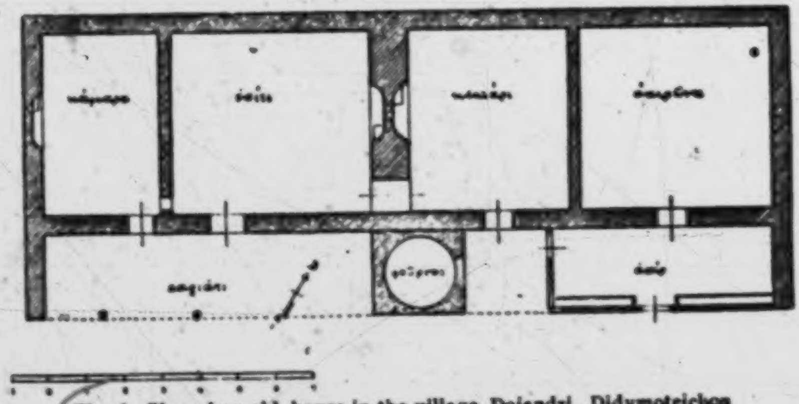

Fig. 6 Plan of an old house in the village Dojandzi, Didymoteichon
(G. Megas Θρᾳκικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 10)

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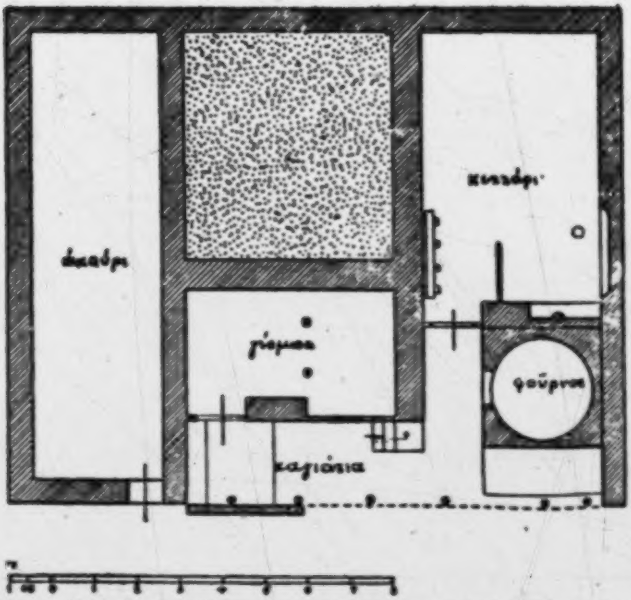

Fig. 7 Plan of an old house ground-floor in the village of Petrades

(G. Megas Θρᾳκικαί οἰκήσεις, fig. 26)

Γιέμσα ,(ylaba)—basement χαγιάτια (hayiatia) = porticoes κελλάρι = cellar ἀχοῦρι (achouri) — stable See the upper floor of this house in fig. 1c, above.

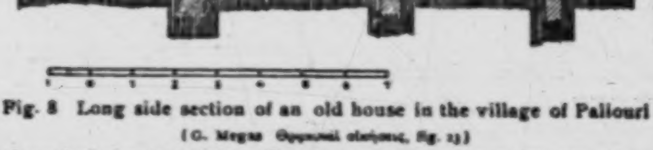

Fig. 8 Long side section of an old house in the village of Pallouri

(G. Megas Θρᾳκικαί οἰκήσεις, fig. 23)

Α house (main room) Β hayloft Γ oven Δ embankment (earth filling) for the construction of the hearth

342×

one or two secondary spaces, like wings, are formed on the one or on both sides of the house, the roof being extended to the sides (Fig. 7 and 8. Plates Ia 4^{a-b}, 5, 5^{a-b}, 6^{a}, Ib 2^{a}). In the case of the wide-front houses, the space increases by the total or partial enclosure of the προστῷον, that is, by building one or two rooms at its ends. In this case, the plan of the house takes the shape of Γ or Π and is called a «double house» (Figg. 4 and 9. Plate II, 2^{a}, 3^{a}, 4, 4^{a-b}, 6, 7).

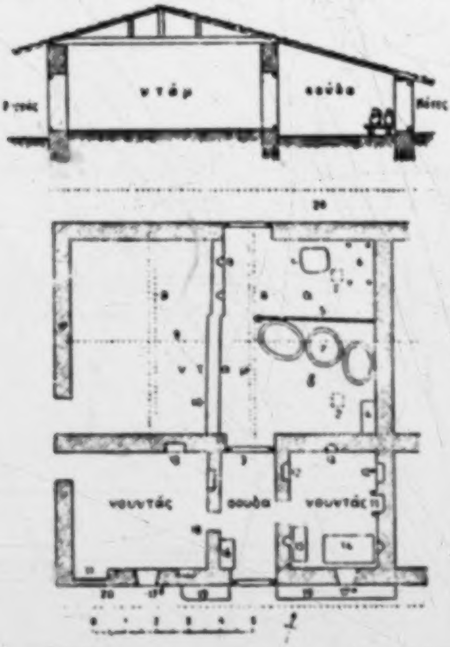

Fig. 9 Wide-side section and plan of an old house at Sophades
(G. Megas Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 11)
Ντάμ (dam, Turk.)—old house, stable; οντάς (oda, Turk.)—room; σούδα (suda)—entrance, corridor

A further increase of space is achieved by the creation of an enclosed space, equivalent to the προστῷον, at the rear of the house, like an «opisthodomos» (back-room) by extending the roof downwards[1] (See fig. 9a Plate II, 5). Both methods of increasing space are very often present in the same house (Plate III 2^{a}, 4 etc.).

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[1] G. Megas, Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις p. 24 fig 17.

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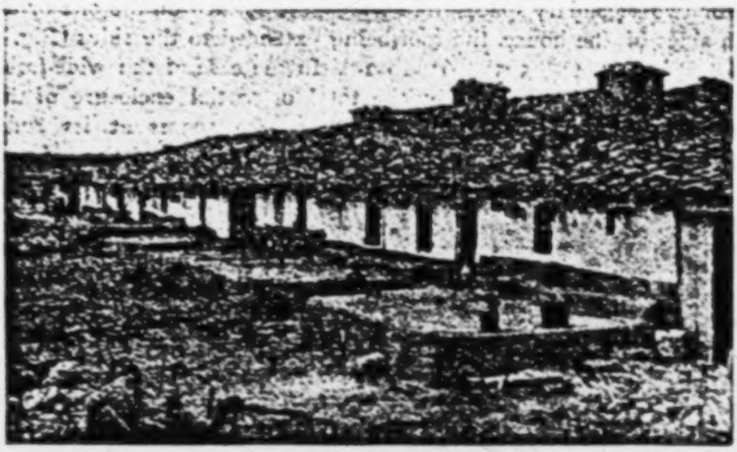

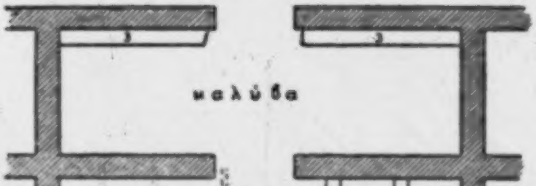
3
3
καλύβα
2
νουντάς
νουντάς
σοφάς
2
1
καμαρούλα
καμαρούλα
χαγιάτι
1
σοφάς
σοφάς
0 1 2 3 4 5

Fig. 9a. Plan of a part of the above pictured «syrtara» at the village of Koutsochero in Thessaly

(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαί οἰκήσεις fig. 17)

noudas — main room
camarouia — little room
calyva — stable
1 hearth
2 ylapia — granaries
3 pachnia — mangers

[251]

In its completed form, the Greek rural house presents a tripartite composition, giving a separate space for each of its main elements, that is for the stay of the family, the stabling of the cattle and the storage of the cereals. But even in this form, the term «house» applies only to the room that includes the hearth and sometimes the granary, a custom which apparently remained from the days when that room was the entire dwelling (See figg. 3 and 6 where only one of the rooms is called «house»). 342× [231] [251]

And as the further expansion of the house is easy, especially for the wide-front houses, according to the methods described above, the rural house took a composite form in many places including under one roof all the spaces which are necessary to the development of the farmer's home economy. A single entity is thus created, an interior which is harmonious and presents an imposing view (1).

But while in Macedonia and Thrace the rural house of the plains has kept its unity till the end, symmetrically housing all these three parts under one and the same roof, the Thessalian house, after going through a long period of changes that tended to the improvement of the family's living conditions, it finally remained for the exclusive use as a living space for the family and as a store for the products of the farmer's work, while the stalls for the cattle were made separate (2). [251] [231]

These changes have as a basis the embodiment, at a later stage, of the προστῷον in the rest of the house. That is to say that the προστῷον did not originally constitute an organic element of the building, since it was constructed by a simple downward extension of the roof, but was gradually incorporated in the house. The transversal beams, supporting the roof of the house, were extended along the whole width of it reaching the front part of the portico, so that the highest beam of the roof was made to fall right in their middle. Thus, the roof of the house, which had become non-symmetric by the addition of the portico, regained all its symmetry, and the portico became higher, since it took the same height as the main house (3). (See figg. 3, 9 and 10).

Thus, the rooms built in the προστῷον, which previously were necessarily small, had a low ceiling and were used only as secondary spaces (kitchen, storeroom, or «little room for the old people»)

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1) **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλικαί Οἰκήσεις, p. 36.

2) **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλικαί Οἰκήσεις, p. 33.

3) **G. Megas**, Θρᾳκικαί Οἰκήσεις pp. 30 foll. figg. 19, 20 — Θεσσαλικαί Οἰκήσεις pp. 26 foll. figg. 18 A, 19-22.

x 342 (Plate II 4) now became wider and were used as living rooms, since they are at the front of the house, and can better be lighted and aired (Plate II 8.)(¹). These rooms, owing to their high ceiling, could sometimes form,—and indeed they formed in many parts of Greece,—an open portico, by the downward extension of the roof (Fig. 11 A Plate B 7, 7a). On the other hand the original big room, the main «house» as it was called, was limited in space and often lost its original importance, and was used only for the stabling of cattle and the storage of hay and other cattle food (²) (See fig. 10). Finally, this original space, which was thus changed to a stable and barn, and was completely removed from the plan of the building. Thus, a new form of building emerged, consisting of two front rooms with a narrow corridor between them (called σούδα) which originally led to the main room of the house. This form of building does not have any stable (³). This evolution is very clearly seen by studying the plan of the house (συρτάρα) which is in the village of Daouti and whose three parts (A,B,Γ) originate from different periods (Fig. 11, Plate II 7a-8 and 8d).

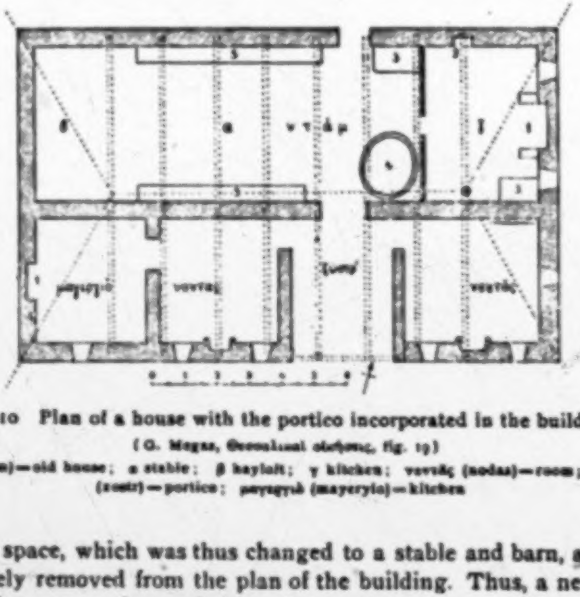

Fig. 10 Plan of a house with the portico incorporated in the building

(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 19)

Ντάμ (dam)—old house; α stable; β hayloft; γ kitchen; νοντάς (nodas)—room; ζώστ' (zostr)—portico; μαγεργιὸ (mayeryio)—kitchen

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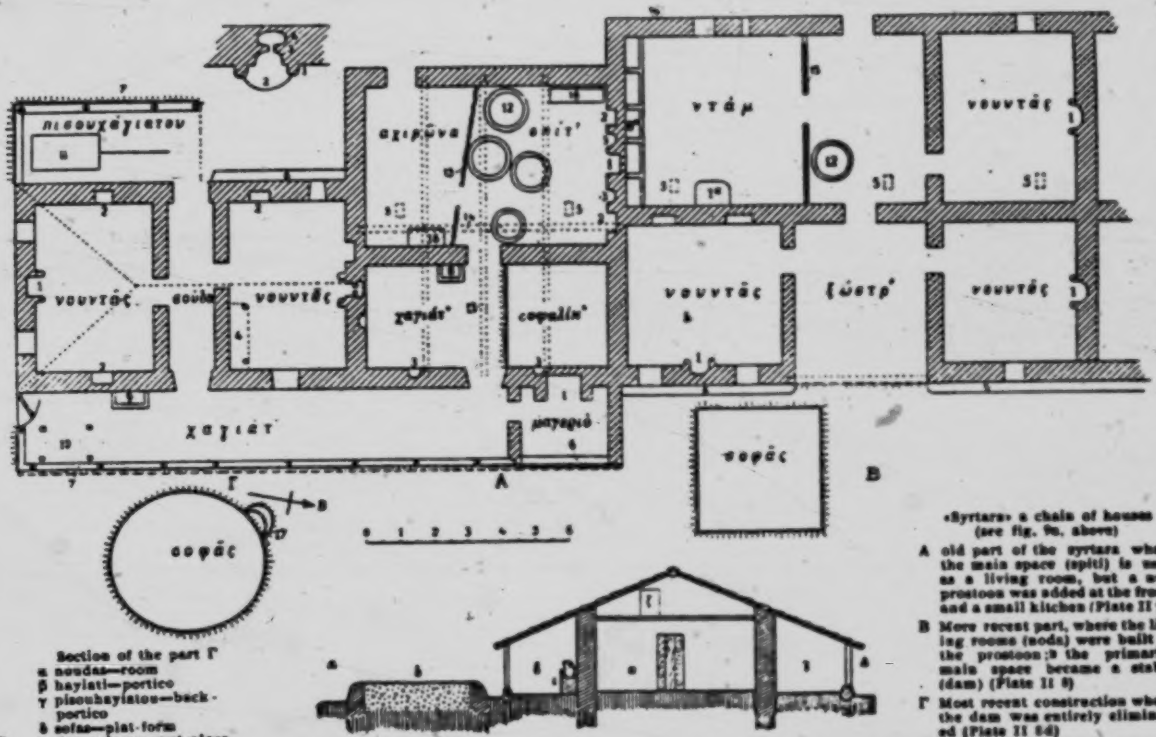
1) **G. Megas,** Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις Figg. 11, 13, 17, cf. also Figg. 18 B, 19 foll.
2) Ibid. p. 26 Fig. No. 18 B, 19, 20.
3) Ibid. Fig. No. 18 C.

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1


πισουχάγιατου
αχιρώνα
σπίτ'
ντάμ
νουντάς
νουντάς
νουντάς
νουντάς
νουντάς
ζώστρ'
χαγιάτ'
σοφαλίν'
μαγεριό
χαγιάτ
σοφάς
σοφάς
A
B
Γ
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Section of the part Γ
α noudas—room
β hayiati—portico
γ pisouhayiatou—back-portico
δ sofas—plat-form
ε stamnologos—pot-place

«Syrtara» a chain of houses (see fig. 9a, above)

A old part of the syrtara where the main space (spiti) is used as a living room, but a new prostoon was added at the front, and a small kitchen (Plate II γα)

B More recent part, where the living rooms (noda) were built in the prostoon;? the primarily main space became a stable (dam) (Plate II β)

Γ Most recent construction where the dam was entirely eliminated (Plate II δd)

Fig. 11 Plan and section (width) of a «syrtara» in Daouti near Karditza

(G. Megas, [illegible], fig. 11)

[p. 17]

342x

×342 Thus, the προστῷον of the wide-front house is proved to be the most versatile and easily changing element of the building and it contributed, through its various changes, to the increase of space in rural dwellings and it also led, to new, more comfortable and better developed forms.

An important arrangement in the tripartite disposition of the spaces was achieved in the wide-fronted house by the division of the middle space, thus creating a small room at the back, as a cellar or kitchen, and forming at the front an ante-room used as a central entrance to the rooms (1) (Fig 12, Plate VI a and VII b).

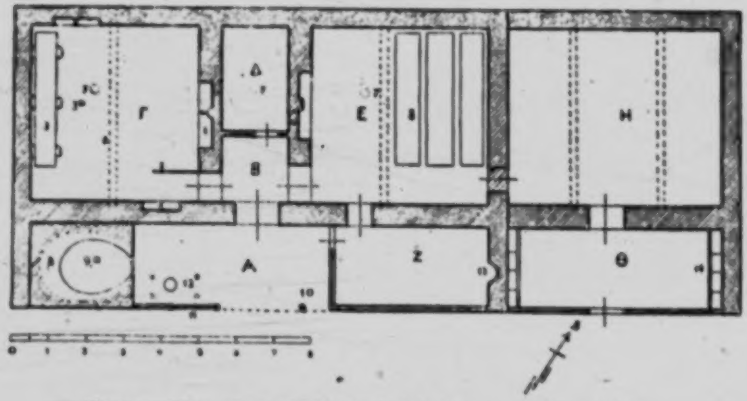


Fig. 12 Plan of an old house in Kosti near - Didymoteichon
(G. Megas, Θρᾳκικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 13)
Α portico, Β ante-room, Γ (spiti) main room, Δ room, Ε cellar, Ζ little room, Η hayloft Θ stable

354 As to the position of the hearth in Epirus and Aetolia, as well as in other places such as the villages of Villia in Kithairon, of St. Anne and other parts of Euboea, this was built, until a few years ago, right in the middle of the room, and for the easier escape of smoke as well as for the lighting of the room, there were small skylights (φεγγῖται) in the roof itself. (2)

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1) See **G. Megas,** Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις pp. 19 and foll. Fig. 13 Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις pp. 47 and foll. Fig. 43 **D. Loucopoulos,** Αἰτωλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις pp. 30 Fig. 22 (usually called μεσάντρα)

2) **D. Loucopoulos,** ibid. pp. 12 and foll. fig. 10.

This was the original place of the hearth. Later, however, this place was moved to the middle of one of the walls, usually the middle wall separating the rooms of the two-room house (1), or to one of the corners of the room (since γωνιά=a) corner, b) fire-place) (2) where a chimney was built for the escape of smoke. 354

a. Two-storey houses.

In mountainous districts, such as in most of continental Greece, and especially in Epirus, Western Macedonia, S. Greek mainland (Sterea Hellas) and the Peloponese, when the arable land is limited, and the main resources of the inhabitants are the cultivation of vine and stock breeding, the expansion of the house on a large area is not easy, due to the nature of the ground. For on an inclined soil, such as in the mountains, the house is usually dug into the soil and this requires rock blasting which, during the Turkish rule, when explosives were hard to get, was difficult, if not impossible, and extremely expensive. That is why the foundation of the house was made on the bare rock and the parallelogram of its plan was usually situated with its long side perpendicular to the slope. Thus, also, in places where the nature of the ground allowed some rock digging, a deep embedding was avoided. In such a ground, the need for the increase of space was met by the creation of another storey or, more correctly, by the construction of a basement under the house, usually under its entire surface, provided that the longer side of the plan was perpendicular to the slope, and in rarer cases, under part of the house only, when the longer side of the plan was parallel to the slope. (3) 332 342 x

Thus the two-storey form of house was created, consisting of an upper storey and of a basement presenting, just as the one-storey house, both simple and composite forms (two-storey single house, and two storey double house) (4). 342x [341]

We may often see two-storey houses, of the eagle type roof, which have either a narrow or a wide front, but the narrow-front ones are to be seen only in those areas where there are narrow

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1) **G. Megas,** Θρᾳκ. Οἰκήσεις pp. 10 and 38, Figg. 1, 8, 10, 11, 21, 23, 25, etc.

2) **G. Megas,** Οἰκοδ. Λήμν. p. 7, Fig. 2.

3) Cf. the so-called «Sterfogalaro» in Aetolia, **D. Loukopoulos** ibid. pp. 5-7.

4) See **G. Megas,** Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰ.. εις pp. 39 foll.

9:Megas 1, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342x
333

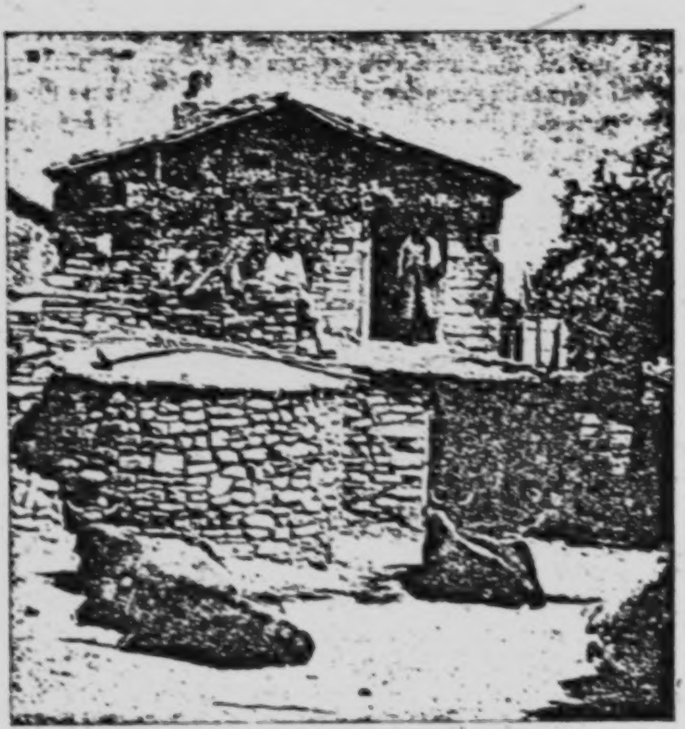

Fig. 13 House with «axata» in the village of Hagia Sofia, Lemnos
(G. Megas, Ἡ λαϊκὴ οἰκοδομία τῆς Λήμνου, Pl. E, 1)

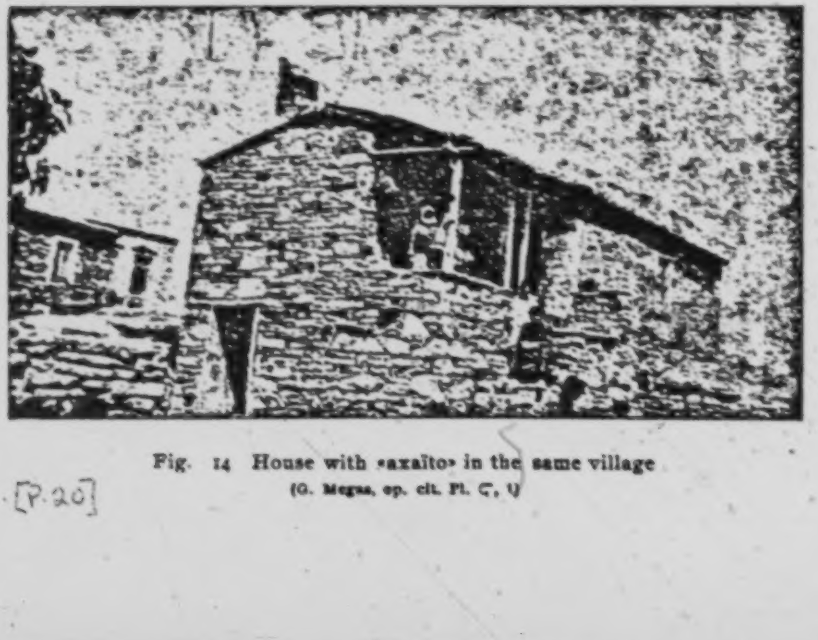

Fig. 14 House with «axaito» in the same village
(G. Megas, op. cit. Pl. Ϛ, 1)

[P.20]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342*

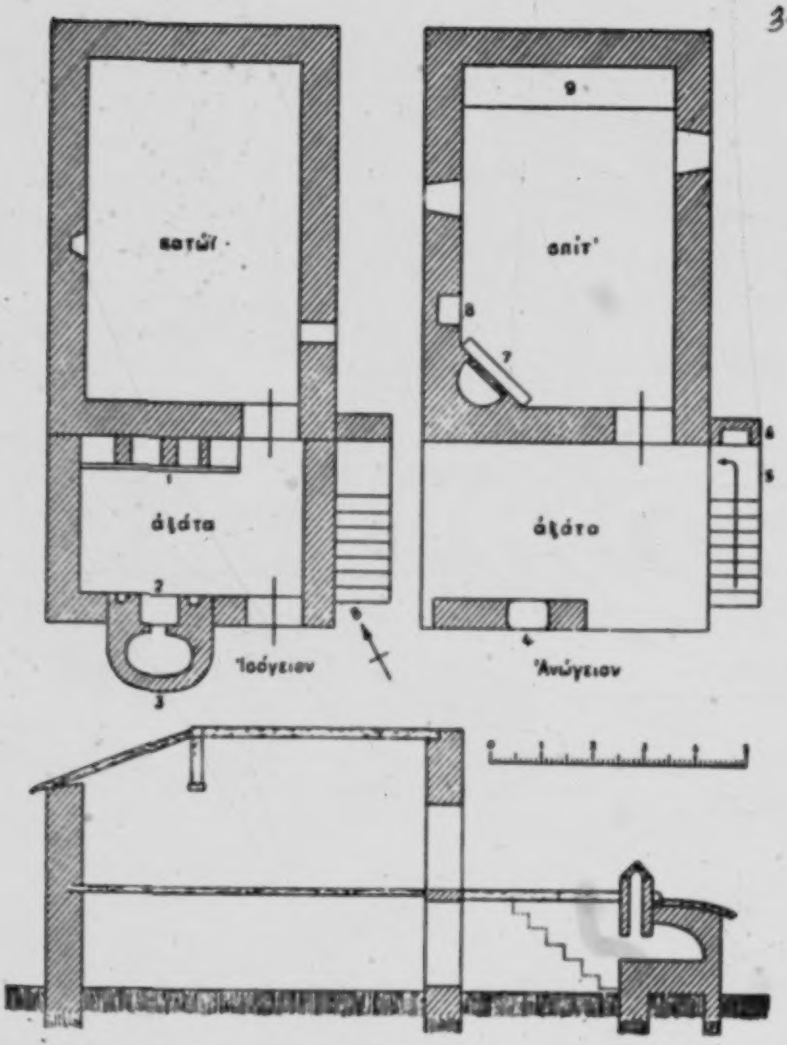
κατώϊ
σπίτ'
ἀξάτα
ἀξάτο
Ἰσόγειον
Ἀνώγειον
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
1
2
3
4
5

Fig. 13a Plan and section (width) of the house of fig. 13
(G. Megas, Ἡ λαϊκὴ οἰκοδομία τῆς Λήμνου, fig 7)

Ἰσόγειον — ground floor Κατώϊ (katoi) = basement ἀξάτα (axata) = ante-room used as a stable
1 manger 8 oven 7 hearth
Ἀνώγειον — upper floor Σπίτι = house with an uncovered balcony in front of it, also called axata

x 342 front one-storey houses, such as Thrace and Lemnos. In Lemnos especially, the πρόσωον of the ground floor has been shut in from the front and formed an ante-room (ἀξάτα) used as a stable for the cattle and containing also the oven.

The roof of this ἀξάτα is flat and it is built like the so-called doma of the flat-roof houses in S. Aegeon, namely with successive layers of isolating material (seaweed and clay) that is lined upon the horizontal bars and reeds. This «axata» is used as a spacy open veranda through which people enter the «house», the sole room of the [354] storey, where there is also the hearth for the cooking (figg. 13 and 13a).

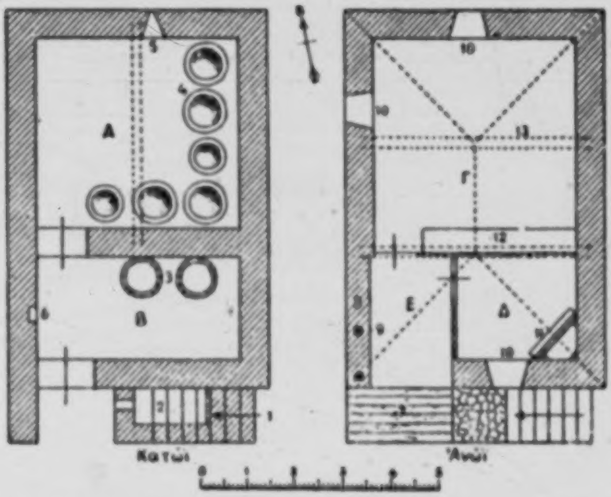

Fig. 14a House with an «ἀξάιτα» in Katalakkos - Lemnos (See fig. 14)
(G. Megas, Ἡ λαϊκὴ οἰκοδομία τῆς Λήμνου, fig. 9)
A Katoi—basement B oxo katoi—outer basement Γ spiti—house Δ kitchen E axalta—covered balcony. 1 staircase 2 chicken-coop 3 manger 4 jars 11 hearth

[354] The wish, however, to release the living room from such a use of the hearth, led to the construction of a separate kitchen in the space over the «axata»; only a part of it was then left open as an entrance, and this part was like a covered veranda. This type of house is called «σκέπη ἀξάιτα» (covered veranda house, figg. 14 and 14a). Afterwards it was closed on this side too. (S. Plate I a N^os 8 and 9)(1).

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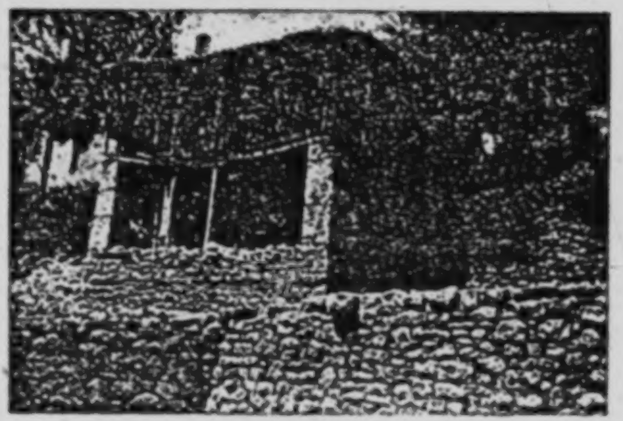
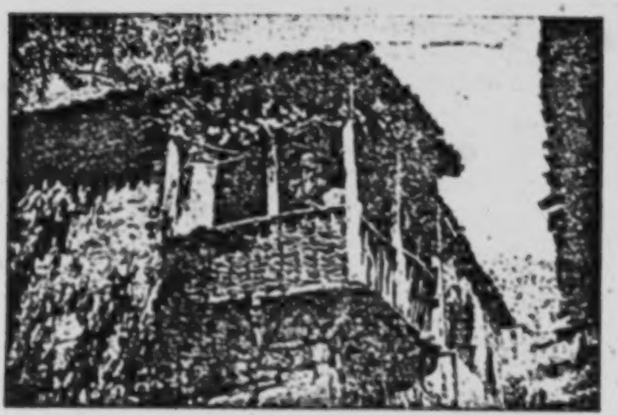
(1) G. Megas Λαϊκὴ Οἰκοδ. Λήμνου, pp. 22 foll. Figg. 12 and 13.

342x
[333]



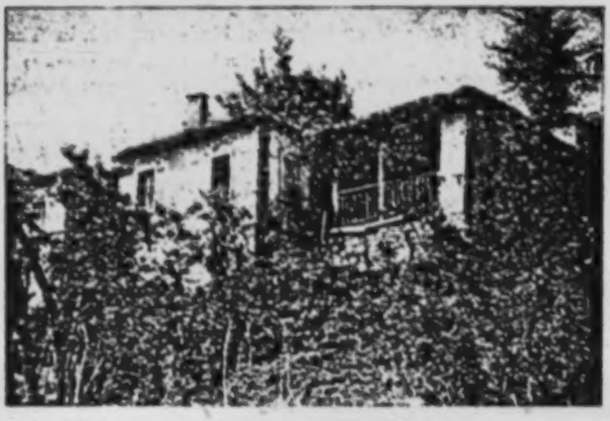
1. Small, two-storey house in the village of Hellenopyrgos on Thessalic Agrafa. (See plan in fig. 15)

(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις, Pl. ΙΒ', 1)



2. Veranda with rod-plaited basis on a popular house in Hellenopyrgos (See plan in fig. 17)

(G. Megas, op. cit. Pl. ΙΔ 2)



3. House with a covered veranda (ζάνωγο) in the village of Hagios Acacios on the Thessalic Agrafa. (See plan in fig. 18)

(G. Megas, op. cit. Pl. ΙΕ 2)

[P 23]

x 342

Everywhere else, the wide front types are the more usually found.

The ascent to the upper floor is made either through an internal wooden staircase from the basement (¹) or through an external stone staircase, usually built at the front of the house and ending on a wide landing (²). This is built in front of the upper floor door and is covered by an extention of the roof of the house. Thus, a covered balcony is formed in front of the upper floor door, usually covering

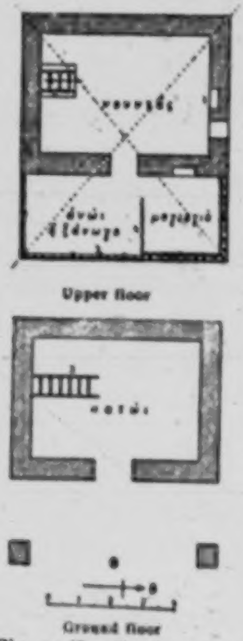


Fig. 15 (See fig. in p. 23, 1)

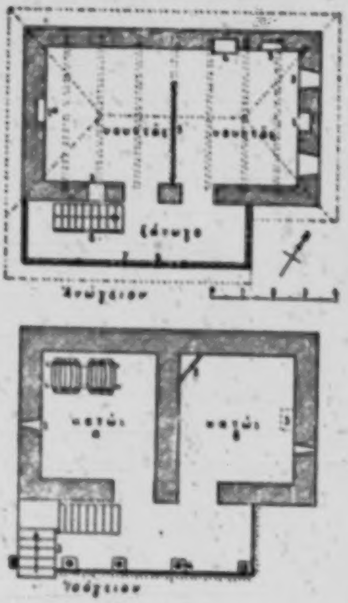


Fig. 16

Two - storey houses at Hellenopyrgos, in Thessaly
(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 31 and 32)
Ξάνωγο (xanogo), i.e. ἔξω ἀνώι—external upper floor or veranda

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(1) G. Megas Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις, figg 31, 39, 48, etc.

(2) See G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις figg. 33 and 43.

the biggest part or the entire frontage and forming a προστῷον or prostyle, or with antae, on both floors (¹). (Fig. 15 and 16).

In the single house this upper floor forms the main living space meant for the habitation of the family, and the entrance as well as the hearth retain the same position as in the single floor house (²).

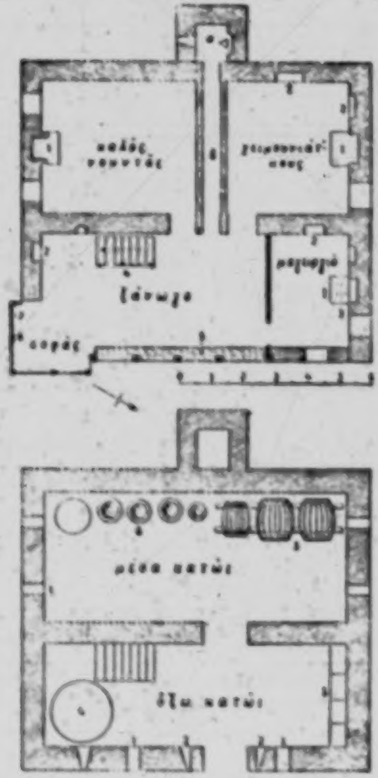
καλὸς ὀντᾶς
χειμωνιάτ. ὀντᾶς
χάγιατο
σοφάς
μέσα κατώι
ὄξω κατώι

Fig. 17 House in Hellenopyrgos (See figure in p. 23, 2)

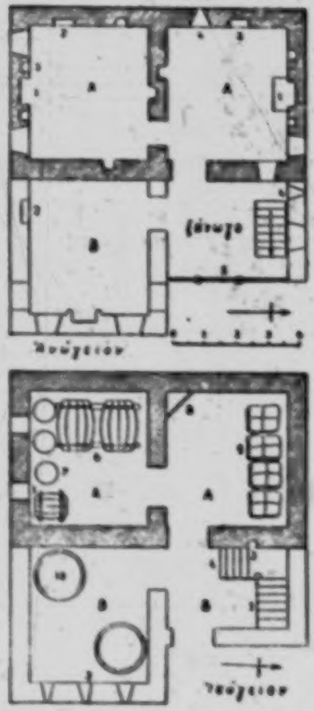
A
A
B
χάγιατο
ἀνώγειον
A
A
B
B
ἰσόγειον

Fig. 18 House in Hagios Akakios (See figure in p. 23, 3)

(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις, figg. 37 and 38)

Ἰσόγειον (ground floor) A μέσα κατώι = inner basement B ὄξω κατώι = outer basement

Ἀνώγειον (upper floor) A winter room; B good room; χαγιάτι = veranda

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[1] See **G. Megas,** ibid. figg. 32, 34, 36, 56, and 85.

[2] **G. Megas,** Λαϊκὴ Οἰκοδ. Λήμνου pp. 8, 13, 15 Θεσσ. Οἰκήσ. fig. 29, 31, 33, 34.

The basement is used for stabling the cattle, keeping agricultural tools and storing cattle food and fruits. However, apart from the disadvantage of having the stable just underneath the living room, this double house is also insufficient to cover the needs of a family living on the produce of cattle breeding or vine growing, especially when this family is of somewhat comfortable means.

There is also a need for a separate storeroom suitable for the keeping of liquid products and supplies, and such one is created either by a division of the ground floor or by the addition to it of another space, in the direction of the top beam (1). Similarly, by a simple division of the space or by an addition, two rooms are created on the floor too, one of which is the kitchen. Down there in the hearth, in some places such as Agrafa, the bread is also baked (Fig. 16) (2).

In addition, the προστῷον, on the ground floor, is usually fenced on the front part by a wall and forms another space, used as an «outside basement», where cattle are often stabled, and on the upper floor, the προστῷον is closed on its narrow sides, and remains open on its front side and is thus used for spreading and drying maize and other fruits, for treating wool, weaving and for other occupations of mountainous populations, who also enjoy its cool shadow (fig. 17) (3).

That is why this originally open portico became an essential element of the building and has gradually been incorporated, in two-floored and in one-floored house, and finally even on its front part, has been closed off, partly or totally, by a thin wall.

By this arrangement, the προστῷον on the upper floor, has either formed a spacious, closed room, extending all along the front part of the rooms and has kept its original names (ἀνώϊ, ξάνωγο, κρεββάτι, ἡλιακός, χαγιάτι (4) (Plate III5, 6), or it was limited in space by the formation of one or two rooms at one or both ends of the portico by simple division (5) (Plate III, 4*, 5*, 7*). Thus, the form of double upper-lower floor house was created, perfectly meeting the needs of mountainous, cattle-breeding families and having the staircase within the house, thus affording greater security (6).

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1) **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις figg. 32, 36.
2) Ibid. figg. 32, 34, 36.
3) Ibid. figg. 34, 36, 37.
4) Ibid. pp. 34, 50, 80a, 81a, 91.
5) Ibid. figg. 37, 38, 42, 44a, 48, 76.
6) Ibid. pp. 39 foll., 86 foll.

342x
[514]

The further evolution of this type mainly concerns the interior arrangement of space. Namely, while on the ground floor the space of the inner basement was left as it was, or was divided into two parts, in the upper floor a narrow corridor is sometimes created between the rooms, leading to the lavatory which is built outside, on the back of this floor(1) (fig. 17, Plate III7) or a middle space is created between the rooms(2) (Plate III 7a) usually divided by a thin middle wall in two unequal parts (fig. 19). The larger of these is used as a cellar, and the smaller as ante-room or entrance to the rooms on each side, as in the tripartite single floor houses(3) (Plate VIa) or is used as a drawing room (σάλα) where ends the staircase from the lower floor(4) (fig. 20).

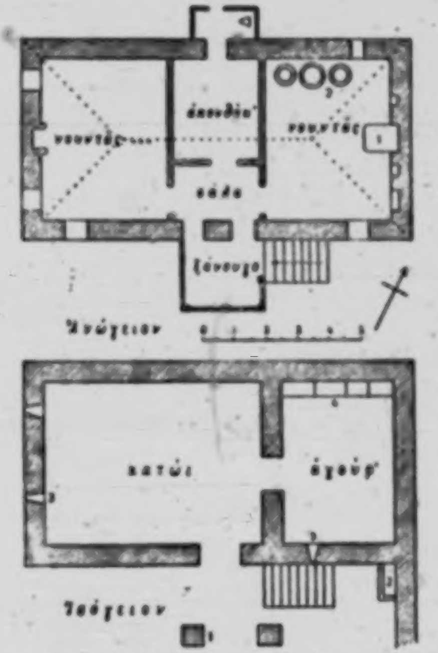

Fig. 19 House in Phanari, near Kardítsa in Thessaly
(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 41)

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1) Ibid. figg. 37, 44a A. 48.
2) Ibid. figg. 42, 44a second floor.
3) See fig. 12, above.
4) Ibid. figg. 45, 46, 47.

x 342 This last use contributed in the ground floor an equivalent space, including the staircase for the ascent to the drawing room. Thus, we have a tripartite division of space on the ground floor as well as on the upper floor, having the formations of this type as shown on Plate IV (Fig. 20).

A deviation from this form is created when the middle space is left open in its front part, thus forming as it were an extension of the προστῷον in depth (figg. 20ª and 21, Plate V 1. 3. 3a).

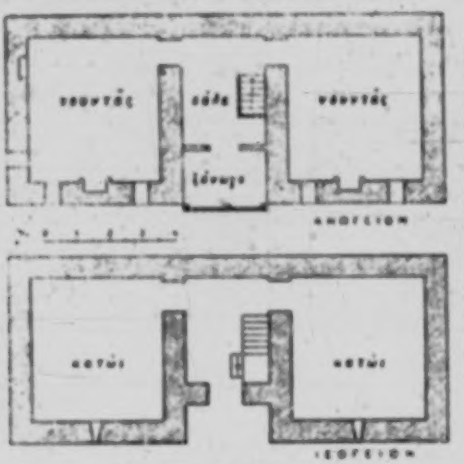

Fig. 20. A two-storey house in Hagios Akakios
(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ οἰκήσεις, fig. 46)

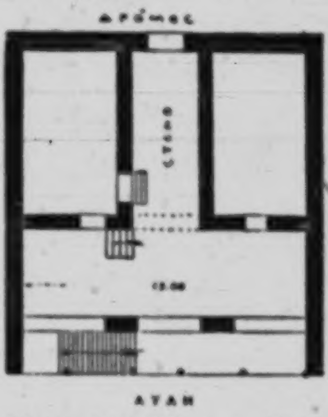

Fig. 20a Plan of the ground floor of a house in Arta
(A. Orlandos, 'Αρχεῖον Βυζαντ. μνημείων τῆς 'Ελλάδος, vol. 2 p. 183)

x 342 351 Such an arrangement of space on the ground floor has led to a modification in the way the house communicates with the street in certain urban centres of Northern Greece (Arta, Trikala, Tyrnavos, Ambelakia, ect.). Namely, the exit to the street was originally through the yard upon which the house was facing. But by the latter arrangement, there was only a wall separating the central space of the house from the street. A direct exit to it was then easily provided by the opening of a door on this wall. This, of course, was made only when the fear of direct communication of the house with the street disappeared or at least decreased. But even so, the arrangement of space and the total orientation of the house towards the enclosed yard was kept as before(¹) (Figg. 20a and 23, Plate V 2, 2a-c, 7b and 8).

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1) See **A. Orlandos**, 'Αρχ. Βυζ. μνημείων τῆς 'Ελλάδος, vol. 2 pp. 185. 186. **G. Megas**, Θεσσ. Οἰκήσεις Figg. 63, 64, 65 and 86.

On the upper floor, this open space between the rooms constitutes a kind of ancient «ἐξέδρα» (a recess) or spacious «sofa», whose floor is slightly higher than the remaining floor, and is used, especially in the 342× [574]

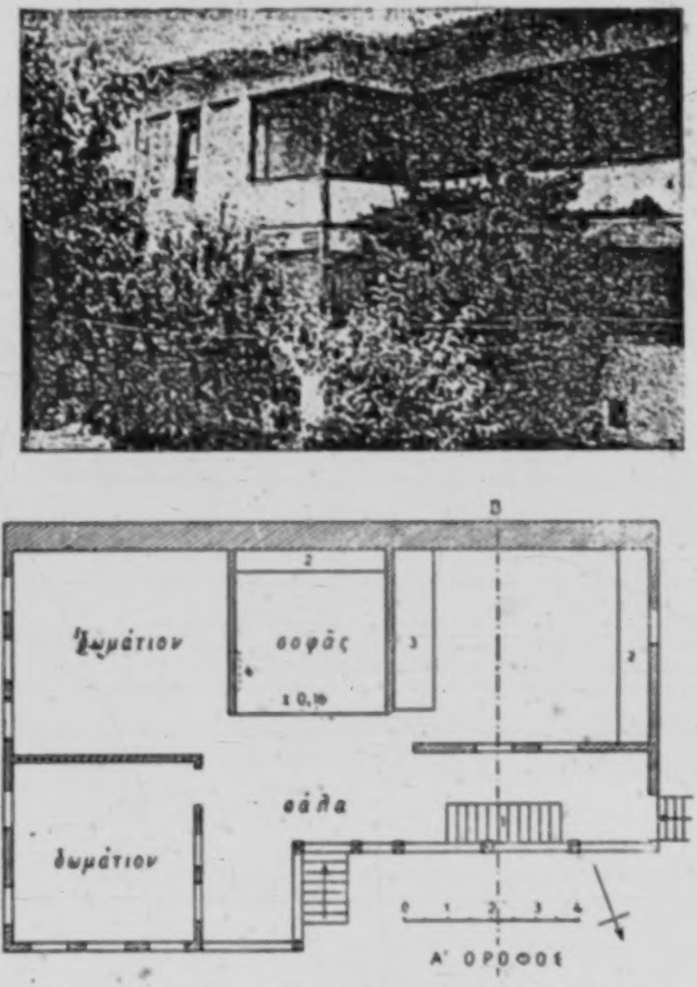
B
2
δωμάτιον
σοφᾶς
± 0,10
3
2
σάλα
δωμάτιον
0 1 2 3 4
Α' ΟΡΟΦΟΣ

Fig. 21 House with a «sofa» between the rooms and a portico in front of them at Tyrnavos, in Thessaly

(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις, fig. 61) x342 [574]

summer months, for the relaxation of the family or for reception of guests during holidays[1] (fig. 21, Plate V 3, 3a, etc).

This great evolution and variety of forms of Greek houses is, however, due to the different formation which one of the house's first elements, the προστῷον, took on the upper floor in certain urban or semi-urban centres of Northern Greece, for climatic, historical or cultural reasons.

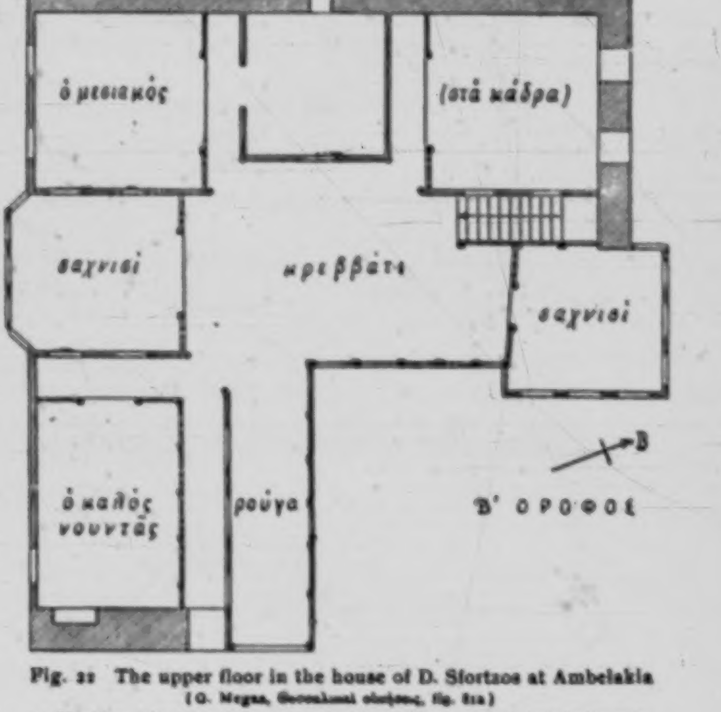

Fig. 21 The upper floor in the house of D. Sfortsos at Ambelakia
(G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαί οἰκήσεις, fig. 81a)
κρεββάτι (krevati)—veranda ρούγα (ruga)=corridor σαχνισί (sahnisi)—sofa

That is, in areas where the climate is mild and where the orientation of the house is more favorable, such as on the slopes of

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[1] See G. Megas, ibid. p. 68 figg. 60, 62, 63, 66, 67. Cf. the «platform» of the Hellenistic houses of Priene and Delos. Chr. Tsountas Ἱστορία Ἑλληνικῆς Τέχνης pp. 389, 482.

[p. 31]

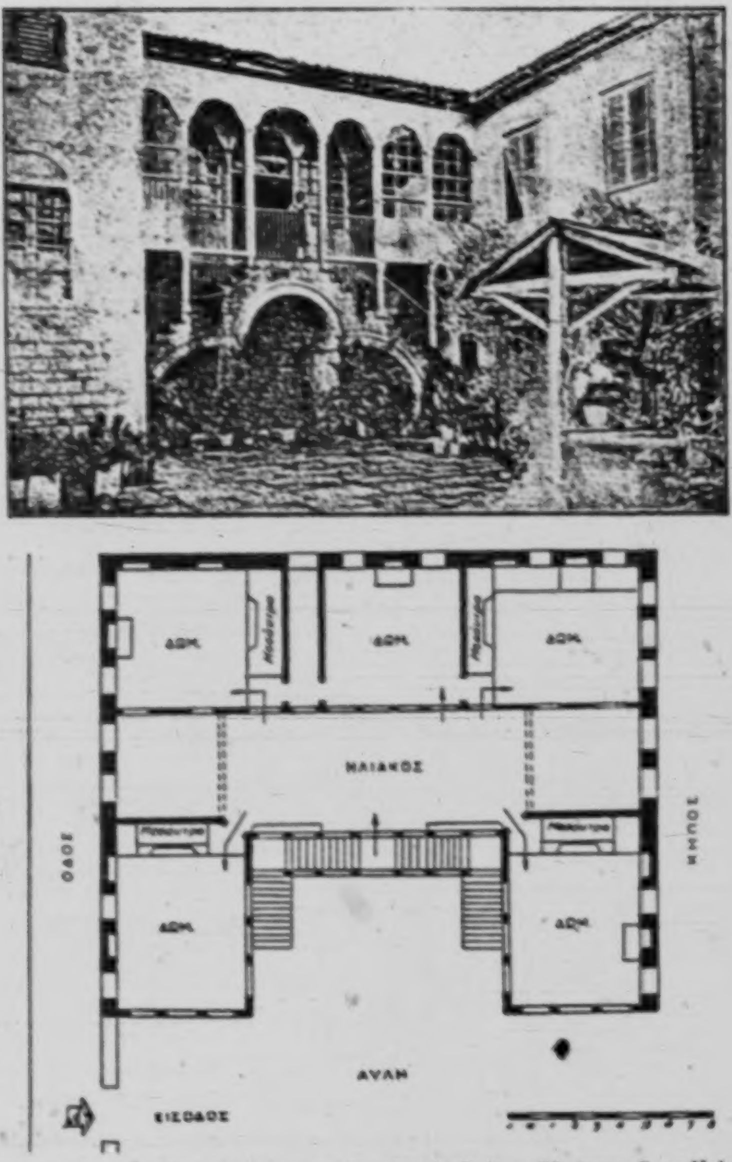

ΔΩΜ.
ΔΩΜ.
ΔΩΜ.
ΗΛΙΑΚΟΣ
ΟΔΟΣ
ΔΩΜ.
ΔΩΜ.
ΑΥΛΗ
ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ

Fig. 22a An old «noble house» at Jannina in Epirus. Photograph and plan made by the architect Aristoteles Zachos (Ἠπειρωτ. Χρονικά, vol. 3 (1928) p. 297, and Pl. 3)

[p. 31]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

[p. 32]

342x
351

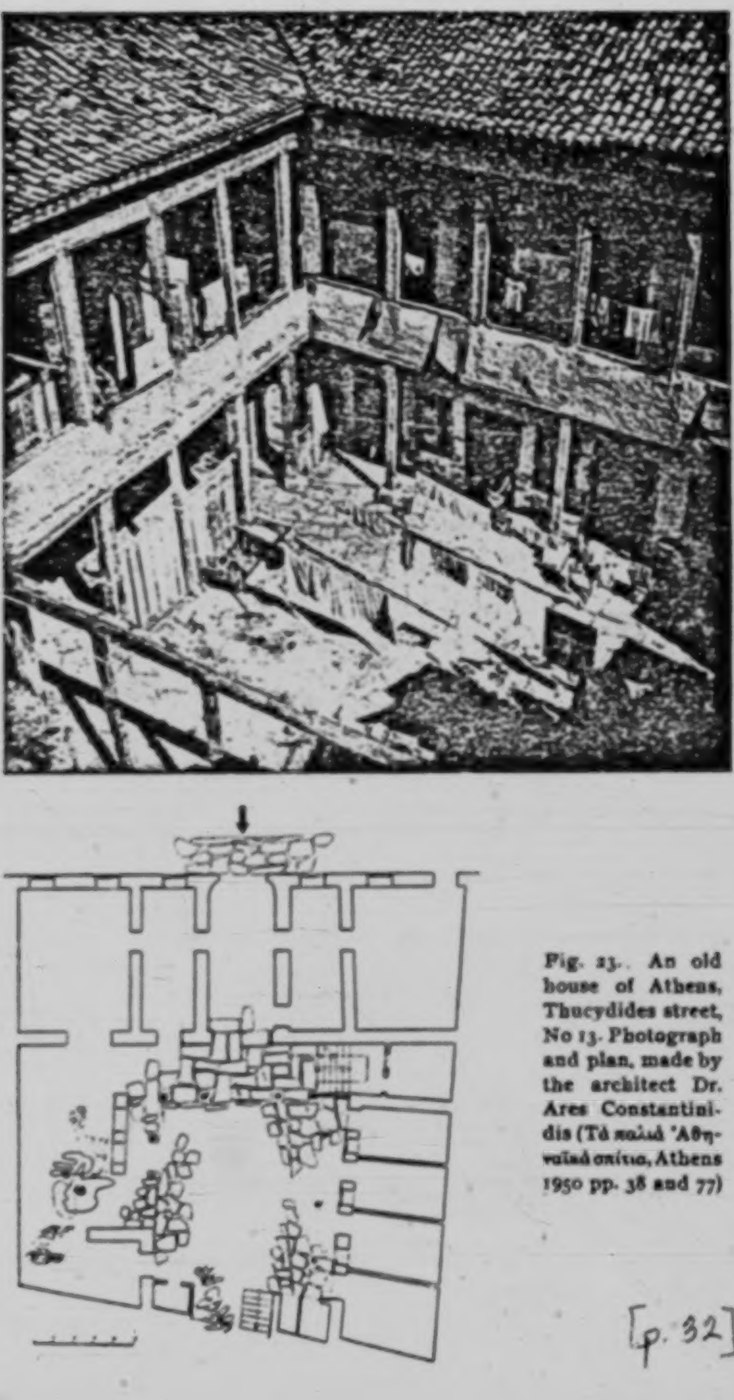


Fig. 23. An old house of Athens, Thucydides street, No 13. Photograph and plan, made by the architect Dr. Ares Constantinidis (Τὰ παλιὰ Ἀθηναϊκὰ σπίτια, Athens 1950 pp. 38 and 77)

[p. 32]

mountains and in hilly districts facing South, the portico of the upper floor is not thoroughly enclosed there, but it either remains completely open, and in this case the end of the roof on the front part of the house is supported by a series of wooden poles (ἀνώϊ, ἡλιακὸς or κρεββάτι) (1) (see fig. 16 and Plate III and IV 2, 3), or it is enclosed only on one side (fig. 21, Plate III and IV 2 a-c, 3 a-b V 3, 3a), or on both sides, (Plate III4, IV4, V5) thus forming one or two rooms.

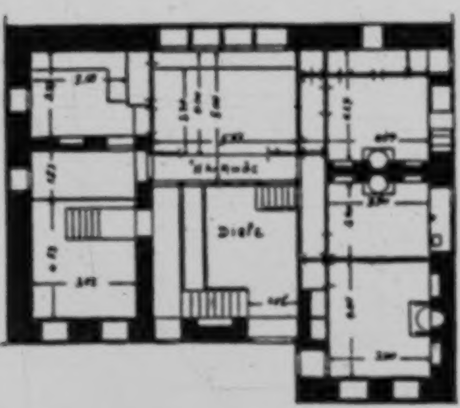
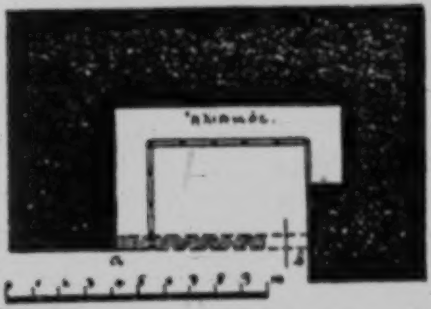


Fig. 24 Plan of a «noble house» in Siatista, Macedonia
(Ar. Zachos, Wasmuts Monatshefte f. Baukunst 1922/23 VII p. 247)



«The wall a-b was added in later years; it joined the two ends of the peristyle and closed the open side. A closed space was thus formed, a courtyard, which hence belonged to the interior of the house» (A. Zachos)

These rooms often extend over the building line, so that the whole construction very clearly takes the form of Γ or Π on the plan (2) (fig. 22. 22ᵃ Plate III 6ᵃ⁻ᵇ, IV 2ᶜ 3ᶜ⁻ᵉ 4ᵉ). Thus the open portico is limited to only a part of the frontage of the house. When the portico is continued as an open side arcade in front of the rooms along the sides of

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1) G. Megas, Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις figg. 32, 35, 36.
2) Ibid. pp. 67 foll. figg. No. 57-60, 62, 80a, 81a.

x 342 351 the Γ or Π, then the spaces appear as if extending concentrically around the central yard, which is surrounded by a peristyle (¹) (figg. 22 and 23 Plate V 3^a 5^{a-b} 6-6^{a-b} 7^b 8).

This yard, in districts where the winter is severe and security was formerly scanty (Siatista, Kozani, Kastoria, Naoussa), was closed on the front part also by a wall as high as the roof, so that it appeared as a peristyle yard having around it the rooms of the house (²) (Fig. 24 Plate V 7, cf. V 6, 6^a· 7^a) in the same way as it is seen in the Greek house of the Hellenistic period. Although we cannot say that this composite form of the modern Greek house is the direct outcome of the ancient Greek house, we still think that this method of formation is clear enough to understand the ancient formation.

x 342

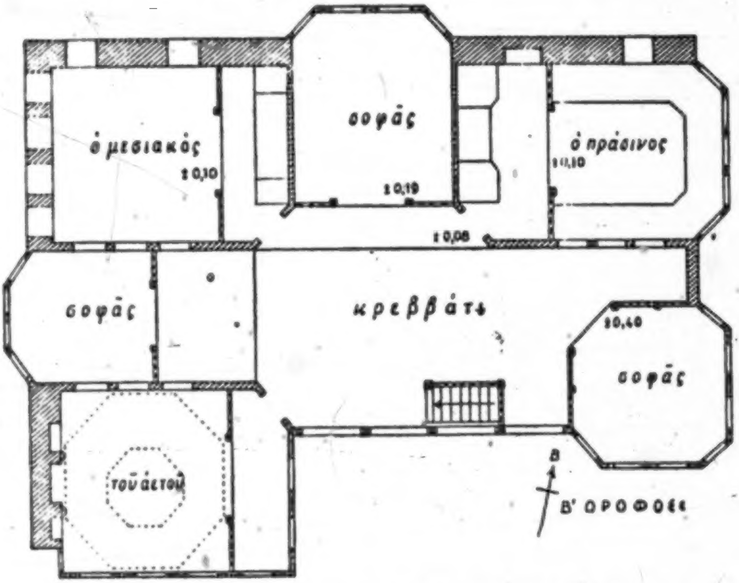

Fig. 25 A floor in the house of G. Sfortzos at Ambelakia
(G. Megas. Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις, fig. 80a)

[353] In these more composite forms, the «sofa», about which we have spoken above, may also open to the arms of the Γ or the Π, and

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(1) Ibid. figg. No. 63, 72, 81a, 82.

(2) Ibid. pp. 108 foll. figg. 90, 91.

is not only elevated from the rest of the floor, but is separated from 342x
it by a wooden fence made of beautifully turned bars and by slender 353
pillars connected at their top by a light arc. This «sofa» usually extends
slightly over the exterior wall of the building and often takes the form [574]
of a beautiful octagonal kiosk, giving a view on the street and used as a special living space or as a drawing room for the reception of guests during holidays, (Figg. 22, 25 Plate V 5^{b}, 6$^{a\ b\ c}$). With their decoration of carved wood and drawings the sofas and the «good rooms» give the house an accent of ease and urban comfort (1).

Thus by various intermediate stages, we arrive from the rural house to the urban house, which combines practical with aesthetic and sanitary purposes. Such developed forms of houses are the noble houses of the urban centres of Epirus, Thessaly and Western Macedonia, dating from the 18th century, which are the result of the economic and spiritual prosperity of that period and constitute treasures of an unparalleled Greek art as regards harmony and decorative wealth. 342x

2. FLAT-ROOFED HOUSES

The visitor to the Aegean Islands, as well as to the islands of Crete and Cyprus, keeps a very pleasant impression from the view of the houses there. The island houses, with their cubic forms, beautiful arches and their white, plain appearence, are pleasing to the eye, and much more so because not one among them appears to make an effort of surpassing the others in height or size.

The main characteristic of these island houses is the flat roof, called δῶμα. This is made of overlaid layers of insulating material (seaweeds, clay etc.) spread to a thickness of 20—25 cm. over the horizontal beams and the reeds or thorny bushes that fill up the gaps between the beams of the roof (2). (See figg. in p. 36). In some islands of the Cyclades (Kimolos, Thera, Antiparos) the houses do not belong to

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1) See **G. Megas** op. cit. p. 97. **Angh. Hagimihali,** L'art populaire grec 1937 pp. 9 foll. Pl. 62-66.

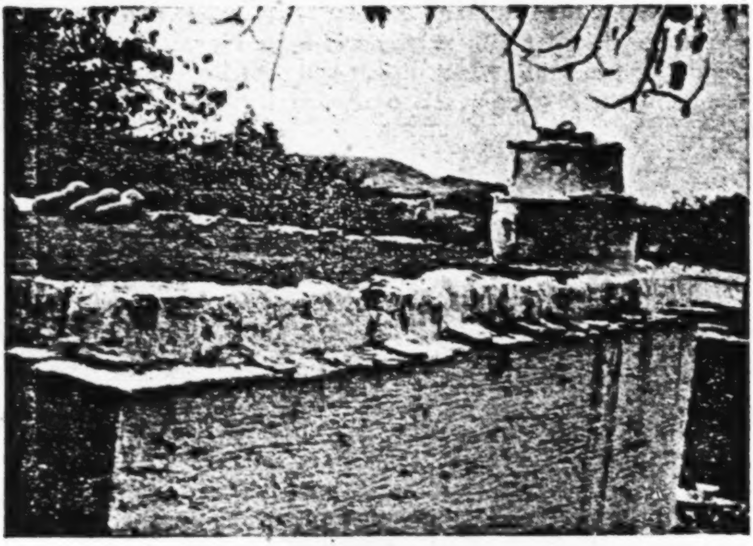
2) The fact that in the Byzantine years the use of flat roofs was current can be seen from the following extract of Eustathios of Thessaloniki (Παρεκβολαὶ εἰς Ὁμήρου Ὀδύσσειαν κ 559) «πίπτει ὁ Ἐλπήνωρ διὰ τὸ τὰ δώματα μὴ κεραμωτὰ εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὁποῖα καὶ νῦν ὡς εἰκὸς μυριαχοῦ, ὧν ταῖς δοκοῖς γῆ ἐπαμᾶται, ὡς ἐντεῦθεν τὴν στέγην χρήσιμον εἶναι καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐγκοιμᾶσθαι». **Ph. Koukoules,** Περὶ τὴν Βυζαντινὴν Οἰκίαν (Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρ. Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν 12, 98).

[P.36]

x342
[353]

Above: Ceiling and interior of a house in the village of Kephalos on the island of Kôs.

Middle: the flat roof (δῶμα) of a house in the island of Rhodes. At the end the chimney.



[353]

A corner of a house with arch in the village of Phanes in Rhodes.

[p.36]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342x

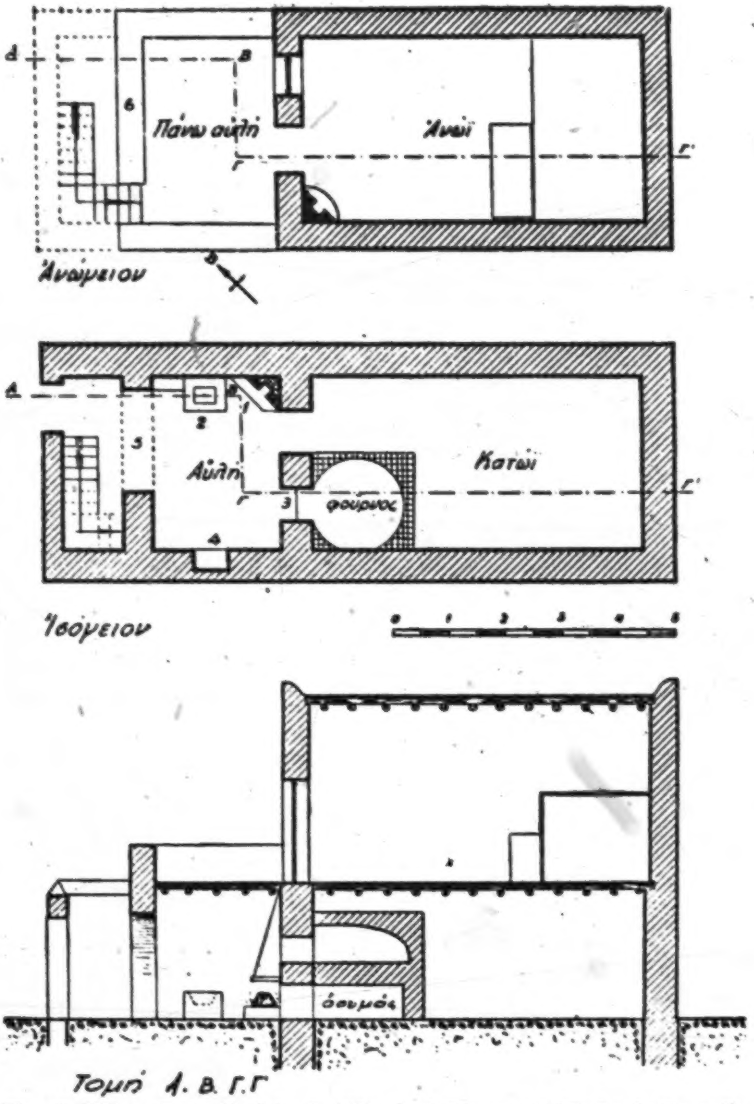

Δ
Β
6
Πάνω αὐλή
Ἀνώϊ
Γ
Γ'
Ἀνώγειον
Δ
1
2
5
Αὐλή
3
φουρνος
Κατώϊ
4
Ἰσόγειον
0 1 2 3 4 5
δουμάς
Τομή Δ. Β. Γ. Γ

Fig. 26 Village Emboriòs (island of Nissyros). House of I. Vlachos in the castle

(G. Megas, Ἡ λαϊκὴ κατοικία τῆς Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 24)

Πάνω αὐλή = upper courtyard, terrace; δουμᾶς = pigsty 1 hearth 2 well 3 arch

[3/2]

x 342 the genuine flat-roof type, but have their origin in the stone covered house, having a cylindrical dome for a roof.

[433] In the smaller islands (Cyclades, Dodecanese), where agricultural production is very moderate and where, owing to the peaceful manners [231] and to the existing security, the stables of cattle and even the stores [251] of cereals and of wine, oil etc. are mostly away from the dwelling places (see G. **Megas**, Ἡ λαϊκὴ κατοικία τῆς Δωδεκανήσου, pp. 5 and 45), the house is meant only to the purpose of sheltering the family and [583] partly to the keeping of the agricultural and animal products. Owing to the fact that the house is an essential element for the dowry and [592] for the housing of a couple with their unmarried children, the single house, that is the house which consists of one rectangular room, is the most common form in these islands. It is understood that there are also [231] some rural houses, especially in Rhodes, where the cattle is stabled (or has been stabled) at one end of the house under the same roof with the inhabitants (fig. 28).

This «single» house belongs to both forms of houses, the narrow and the wide form.

The first form mainly prevails in certain islands, such as Skyros, Amorgos, Kythnos, and sporadically in many other islands of the Cyclades, of the Dodecanese, and sometimes in Crete and Cyprus. This house has mainly a πρόστῳον on its narrow side, but, instead of supporting roof poles it has an arch on its front part (Plate VIIIa 5)(1), and more often it is enclosed on the front part as well, forming a real ante-room or a roofed yard (Cf. fig. 13, 14)(2). In several places, more over as in Crete, even in this form, it keeps the name of the open portico «χαγιάτι», as we have seen it in the case of the narrow-front houses of Thrace with the inclined roof. Consequently, the narrow-front house of the islands, in its simplest form, preserves the form of the ancient megaron.

The cylindrically-covered houses of Kimolos, Thera and Antiparos are also of the narrow-front type (3).

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1) See the Cypriot Rural House, in Laographia vol. 11 p. 81. Cf. the House of Nissyros (Fig. 26 above) and the House of Amorgos (Λαϊκὴ Οἰκοδομία Λήμνου Fig. 15). In front of their covered yard, whose roof is supported by an arch, these houses have another open courtyard (Plate VIIIa 6).

2) **G. Megas,** Ἡ λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 26.

3) **A. Wace,** The towns and houses of the archipelago, in the Burlington Magazine 26, 1914/15, 99 foll. **Fr. Oelmann,** Haus u. Hof im Altertum p. 64 where there is also a plan of a «Tonnendachhaus» of Kimolos.

The second form, namely the wide-front house, is much more frequently found on the islands, as well as in continental Greece, and in several places it keeps the prostyle prostoon, but usually a creeping vine takes the place of the portico. Generally the wide-front house favours a better distribution of space than does the narrow-front one. 342x

The architectural articulation of this house consists of a regular distribution of the interior: a sofa or πεζούλα with the hearth on the one side, and a wooden bed called κρέββατος or μπαταρός, on the other; the space under the bed is called ἀποκρέββατος and serves as a cellar. [354] [352]

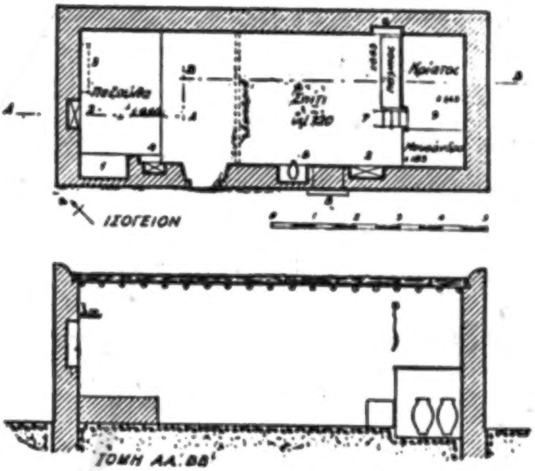

Fig. 27 Kephalos, Kôs. The long house of Maria Yiannou
(G. Megas, Λαϊκή κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 1)
1 hearth 2 cupboards

The widening of space in this single house, (called long house, μακρυνάρι) is easy along the longer side, namely the «long wall», but not so along the narrow side, namely the «short wall», because the width of this side is determined by the beams used for the construction of the roof, which, according to the sizes of building timber prevailing in the islands and for the weight they will support, are not longer than 4-4,50 meters. Thus, the inside of the house is limited to 3.20-3.60 meters. That is why the widening along this side was obtained by the creation of a certain intermediate support of the roof, so 342x 335

342
335
that the beams would be put in two successive lines, thus covering a wider space.

This support is actually created by placing a long and resistant beam of 9-12 m. lentgh, leading from the middle of the one short wall to the middle of the other, (μεσιάς, Fig. 28 Plate IXa 1^{a}) or by using a shorter beam, but which is leaning on one or both its ends upon built supports called «pilieri» (single-pilieri or double-pilieri house) in Rhodes and Cyprus (Fig. 29 Plate IXa $1^{b\ c}$)(1). This beam, especially when it is long, is supported in its centre or its one end by a wooden pole.

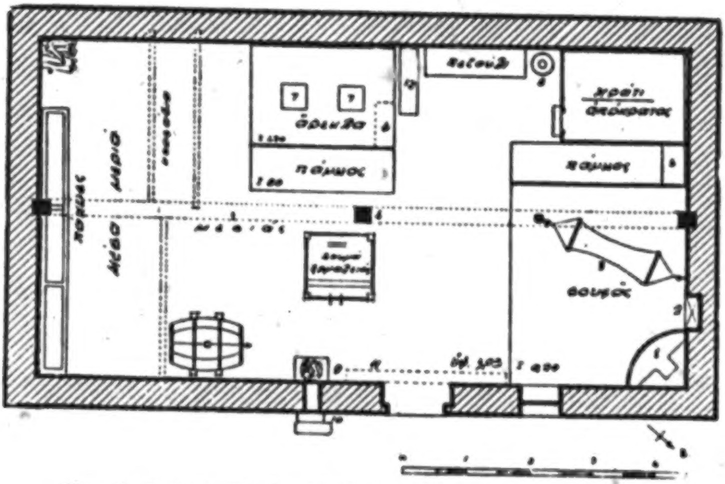

Fig. 28 Bmbona-Rhodes. Old house of Antony Emm. Antonakis

(G. Megas, Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, Ν. 3)

Ploughing animals are stabled in the inner part (μέσα μεριά).

Μεσιάς (messias)—middle beam πάγκος = bench κρεβάτι = bed ἄρκλα = arcula
ἀργαλειός = loom 1 hearth 4 pole

[352]
[286]

342
333
In places, however, where building stone is abundant, such as in many of the Cyclades, the eastern part of Rhodes, Nisyros etc. in order to support the roof, a big arch (καμάρα) is constructed, which was probably introduced in popular house building, just as the construction of domes, through the construction of fortresses, prevalent

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1) G. Megas, Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 7 and 8. In Katavia of Rhodes these are called «antimissia».

in the islands (Fig. 30, Plate IXa, 2). The use of the arch was probably extended from the wide-front house to the narrow-front one, in places where beams of a sufficient length were not available for the widening of space. In this case, the arch was built from the one long wall to the other, and the roof beams were placed on two parallel rows 342x [333]

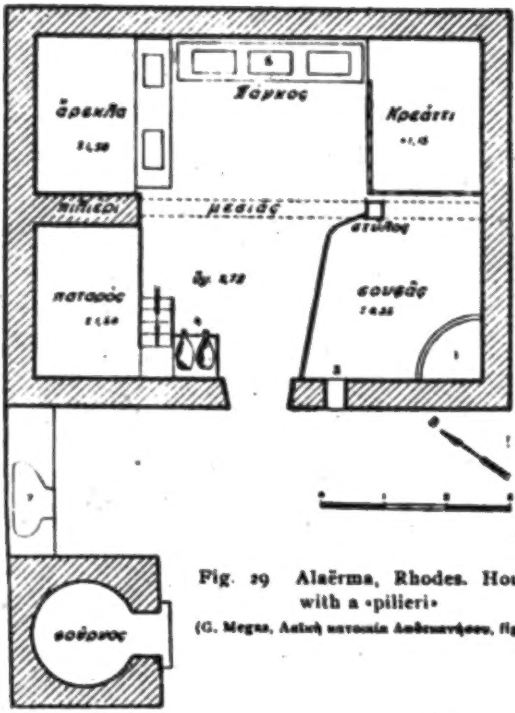
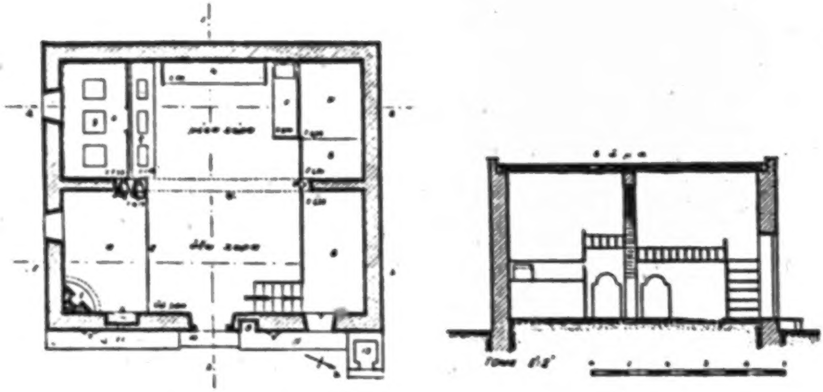


Fig. 29 Alaërma, Rhodes. House with a «pilieri»

(G. Megas, Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 8)

in the direction of the long side of the house. In this way, the narrow front house too, gained in width on its narrow side (Plate VIII a 2, 5, 5a, 7, 7a, 8, 9, 9a).

By this arch, the space of the house was divided, as with the pilieri, into two equal parts: the inside space (μέσα χώρα) and the outside space (ἔξω χώρα), as they are called in Rhodes and the four corners that were separated on both sides of its jambs were allocated, in [353] x342 [353] the inside space, to the bed and an «arcula», and in the outside space, to the hearth with a low sofa in front of it and a higher sofa on the opposite side. (Figg. 29 and 30).



[333]

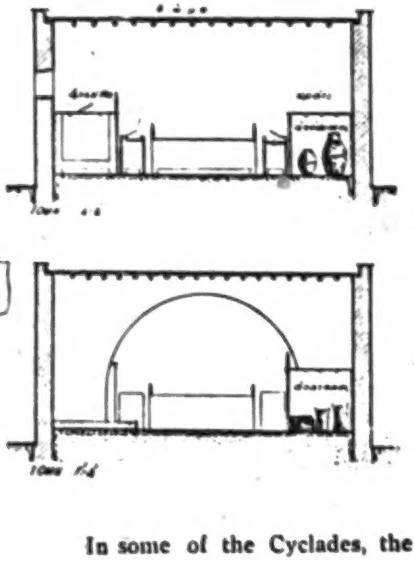


Fig. 30 Phanes, Rhodes. House of Margheti Agapitou

(G. Megas, Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, fig. 9

- α hearth place
- β arcula
- γ bed
- δ mussandra
- ε sofa
- ζ, η, θ benches
- κ arch
- ι hearth

In some of the Cyclades, the corners of the inside space were arranged to form small rooms, used as bedrooms, and the outside space was used as a living room for the family (Plate VIIIa 7^{b}).

The most usual method of increasing space to the flat-roof houses is by making additions. 342x

In the case of the narrow-front house, whose προστῷον, as has been said, is mostly arranged into an anti-room or a kitchen, another is usually added in front of it, in the shape of an open or a covered yard (fig. 26 Plate VIIIa 6. 5b IXa 7) or sometimes an equivalent space is added to the back part of the house in the form of a back-room (Plate VIIIa 9. 9a). An increase of space in this type of house is also achieved by the addition of a roof over the main room (fig. 26) or also over its anti-room (Nissyros)(¹) and by the addition of one or more rooms all along the long side of the narrow-front house (VIII b, 1-4).

Similarly, the spaces of the wide-front house are increased by: a) arranging the προστῷον or by adding one or two auxiliary spaces on the frontside (fig. 31, Plate IXa, 3, 4)(²) and b) by adding a smaller room into one of its short sides, used as a kitchen or a mill room (καρδάσπιτο) and which often has a room on its roof (house with upper room, Ikaria, Telos, Nisyros, Karpathos) (fig. 32, Plate IXb, 1, 2)(³).

The ascent to this upper room is effected through an external stone staircase ending to a wide landing (ἀξώτα) under which the space is used for the construction of the oven, the chicken-coop and the pig sty (ἀουμᾶς). Sometimes, this addition is made on both the narrow sides of the house, in which case a living room (σάλα) is built above the main house (Telos) (Plate IXc, 3a)(⁴).

In Crete, and probably also in Cyprus, (there is very little information about the houses of the latter), where the arable land is more ample, the agricultural products more abundant, and where the live-stock are stabled near the house of the farmer, there is a need for a more composite house. Such a house is formed by the addition of more rooms to the upper and lower floors.

But while in the houses with a roof, inclined on both sides, the additional spaces are placed under the same roof, which is extended 341
in certain directions and gives an organic unity to the whole group 342x
(p. 7), in the flat-roof house the covering of each space of the house is independent and no architectural element connects the various

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1) **G. Megas,** Ἡ λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου, figg. 26. 27. 28.
2) Ibid. figg. 13. 14. 19. 20. 23.
3) Ibid. figg. 29. 30.
4) Ibid. fig. 31.

x 342 [341] components of the house which are added without connection to each other. Thus, the smaller roof (παρδαπιτο) which is normally added to the narrow side of the wide-front house, is easily added to one end of the front side (Plate IXb 3, 4), or to extend over the building line according to requirements (Plate IXc 4). The only connecting element between the various parts of this flat-roof house is the need to

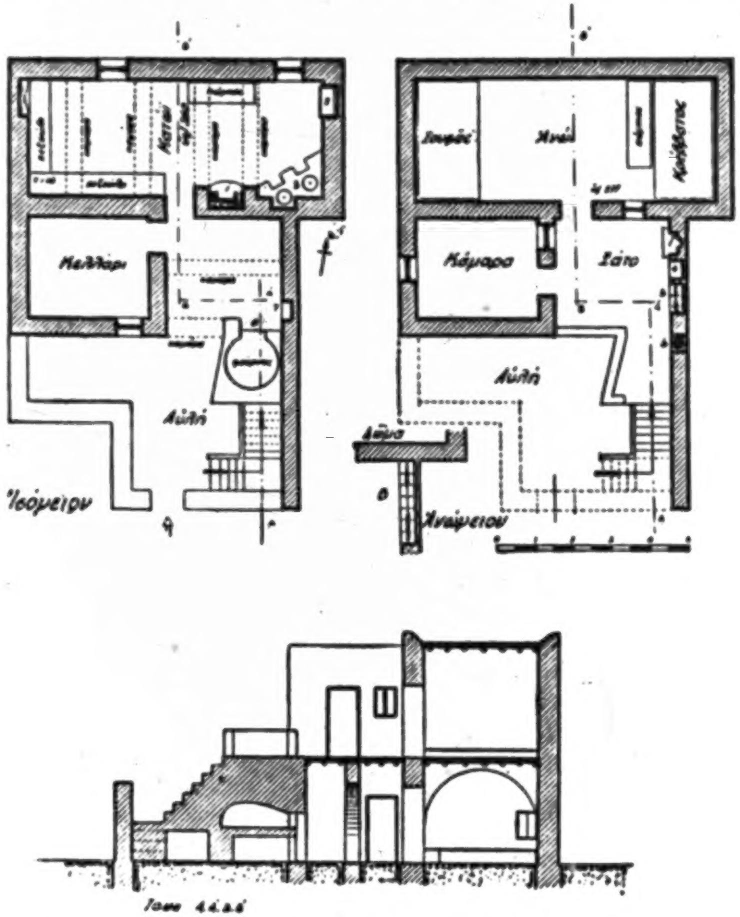
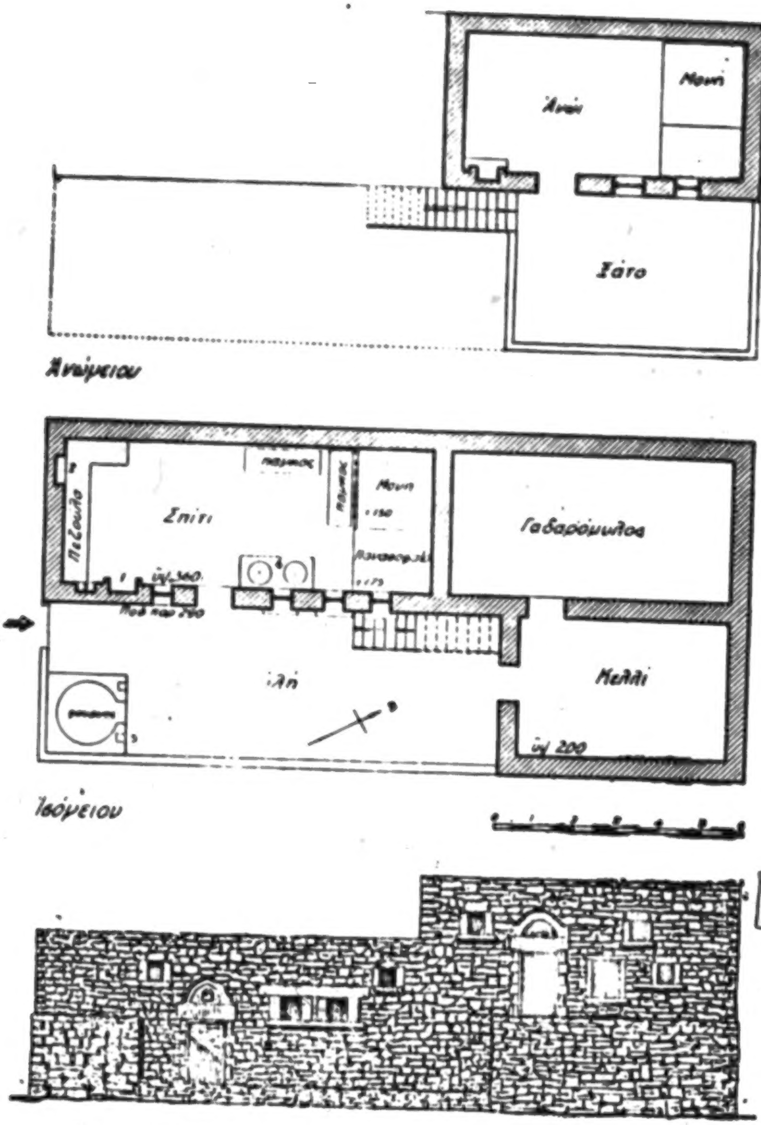


Fig. 31 Nikeià, Nisyros. House of Dím. Chartophyllis
(G. Megas. Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου fig. 21)

[Text continues on p. 46]

342x


Ἀνώι
Μουη
Σάτο
Ἀνώγειον
Σπίτι
Πεζούλα
ὑψ. 360.
Ποδ. παρ. 200
Μουη
1.50
1.75
Γαδαρόμυλος
αὐλή
Μελλί
ὑψ. 200
Ἰσόγειον

[333]

Fig. 32 Mikro Chorio, Telos. House of Philippia Koufomanolos
(G. Megas, Λαϊκὴ κατοικία Δωδεκανήσου fig. 29)

x 342
341
concentrate everything around the main living space, so that all rooms open to a central yard. Thus, in Crete, Cyprus, etc., apart from the double and triple blocks, we find multiple blocks, in one or two floors, which in the plan have the form of Γ or Π or sometimes T (Plate IXc 5. 6., IXd 2-5).

It is seen, from the whole examination, that the island house has not had the fine evolution of the house of continental Greece but rather remained faithful to simple forms, a legacy of the ancient times. However, in this primitive simplicity, the island house kept the beauty of simple lines and of natural forms, both the arch and the arched windows and doors giving to the cubic form of the island house a mark of pleasant contrast, especially when, as in the narrow-front house, the προστῷον is open and has an arch, instead of columns, for supporting the roof (Plate VIIIa 5). [353] Apart from this, the regular division of the interior, the order and regularity noted in the arrangement of household furniture and utensils and the passionate love of the islanders for decoration, so that all parts of the house are fully adorned, constitute marked facts of the Greek island house.

From this summary review it is clearly seen that Greece, situated on the SE end of the European Continent and by its Islands, a neighbour of the districts of SW Asia and NE Africa, presents both the basic types of housing architecture and a variety of building forms, the proof of a long and important evolution, according to the geographical position, the nature of the ground and the long history of its civilization.

x 342
174
341
Greek architecture, which has its origin in the prehistoric Greek and in general the North European house, namely the megaron (¹), makes its appearance in neolithic and Mycenaean times, and survives to this day in some regions with a surprisingly undiminished energy. This arhitecture has gradually perfected its ways and means of construction and improved the form of the dwelling. And first, it often deviated from the narrow to the wide-front types (²), probably for the advantages presented by a long front side,

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1) **F. Behn** in Eberts Reallex. d. Vorgeschichte, 5 (1926) 186 foll. 193 **Gerda Boëtius,** Studier 1. Den Nordiska Timmerbyggnadskonsten. Stockholm 1927, pp. 25 and foll. Eldhuset eller Megarontypen.

2) This tendency for a wide front is shown by the neolithic houses (**D. Robinson** in RE Suppl. VII p. 226) According to **Fr. Oelmann,** Gnomon 1927, p. 173, on those countries neighbouring the area of flat-roof houses, and under their influence, the eagle-type house disappeared and became wide-fronted.

which can easily have a wider προστῷον by a simple extension of the 342×
roof. In the beginning, it succeded in forming the outline of a farm
house, consisting of one or two rooms, with an open προστῷον at the 174
front, adapted to the natural elements (soil, climate, building materials) 341
and to the occupation of the inhabitants, and gradually formed
various types of agricultural houses.

This effect was possible, as it has been proved, because the προστῷον is an element capable of undergoing change(1), sometimes remaining open, and sometimes being totally or partially closed and incorporated to the main body of the house. By a continuous but organic evolution, those composite types of the modern Greek house were also formed, where the individual spaces are developed as if round the central yard, which is surrounded by a peristyle, with exactly the same method as it may be seen in the byzantine and post-byzantine monasteries and in the remains of the excavations at Olynthos, Delos and Priene.

Thus, the close relation and connection of the modern Greek 342×
house to the ancient one becomes obvious and, since the formation
of the housing architecture is mainly related to the nature of the 172
land, the study of the modern Greek houses is very profitable for the understanding of the equivalent architectural forms of ancient Greece; because, as it was very rightly stated by Franz Oelmann (Gnomon, 1927, p. 174) «the complete understanding of ancient Greek building forms, as that of any other country, is not possible without the exact knowledge of the modern popular architecture».

Although in order to clarify the relation of the modern Greek house to the ancient one, I think it advisable to state in as brief a form, as possible, a summary of ancient house building, giving at the same time general evolutionary diagrams of the main types of building, as they are revealed by recent excavations which have contributed so abmirably to our knowledge(2).

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1) The προστῷον is very often seen in the houses of the Arian and Indo-European races, with many variations, and constitutes a basic element of the houses of this group of races (see **H. Behn,** in Eberts Reallex d. Vorgeschichte, 14 (1929) pp. 216 and foll.

2) See the article of **David Robinson** in Pauly-Krolls RE Suppl. VII 1940, 226-276. **O. Karo** in Eberts Reallex. d. Vorgesch. 5, 202 foll. Cf. **B. Rider,** The Greek House, Cambridge 1916. **Chr. Tsountas**, Ἱστορία Ἀρχ. Ἑλληνικῆς Τέχνης, Athens 1928. **D. S. Robertson,** A Handbook of Greek and Roman

B. THE ANCIENT GREEK HOUSE

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I will not mention the curved buildings of the prehistoric era, namely the circular, elliptical, horse-shoe and arched forms, although they represent a primitive type ot human dwelling, seen in Greece from very ancient times, and although we could greatly increase our knowledge through the study of the construction of the thached or branched conical and saddle-shaped huts, used with us even to-day, by the Sarakatsanes, the Vlachoi and the Karagounides of Thessaly. For instance, the elliptical hut at Kaminades, Karditsa(¹), which is not entirely curved, but has straight lines to connect the two arches and forms thus a rectangular and curved construction, teaches us how, through the influence of the rectangular shapes the arched forms were created as it is shown in the egg-shaped house at Rini in Thessaly (beginning of bronze age) and also what the type of covering in this mixed type of house would have been (²).

Consequently, I shall confine myself to the examination of the straight lined, and especially the rectangular, houses, since these to-day, as in the prehistoric times in Greece, constitute the most prevailing form of building.

The type of house, known as the megaron, can already be found in the neolithic age in Thessaly, in its main elements, namely the external shape and the internal arrangement of space. It is a rectangularly shaped dwelling, divided in depth, having its entrance on the narrow side and consisting of an ante-room (πρόδομος) with two posts or columns between the two antae (or even without the columns), and of two rooms, one of them larger with a hearth in the middle, and the other smaller (Plate X, 1. 2).

In the most elementary form, this building form is bipartite consisting of one room and one ante-room, and it is found under this elementary form in the palaces of the Mycenean and Homeric ages, as at Phylakopi in Melos, at pre-mycenean Troy II and at Tiryns, where, as at Mycenae, there is another room between the ante-room and the main room (Plate X, 3-5). This simplest form

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Architecture, Cambr. 1929, 2 edit. 1943. **Carl Weickert,** Typen der archaischen Architektur in Griechenland u. Kleinasien 1929. **G. P. Oikonomos,** Ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργείου Ἡραίου πήλινος οἰκίσκος, Contribution to the History of Architecture in Archaeol. Ephemeris, 1931.

1) **G. Megas** Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις, p. 11, Fig. 2.

2) **B. Rider,** The Greek House, p. 64 Fig. 8; **G. P. Oikonomos,** op. cit. pp. 20 foll. Cf. **G. Mylonas,** Ἡ νεολιθικὴ ἐποχὴ ἐν Ἑλλάδι. Athens 1928.

was kept by the houses of the Geometric and the archaic ages, as it is shown by the models of clay houses and especially that of Heraion at Argos, of the middle of the 8th century (¹), and by the house of Peleus, shown on the well known crater of Klitios dated 560 B.C.(²). This is also confirmed by the more ancient temples which, as it is known, have originated from the megaron, and that is why the characteristic of most of the ancient temples is the pronaos, which takes the shape of a prodomos with the two columns between the two antae, as in the more ancient temple of Nemesis at Ramnous or, less often, the shape of a double column prostyle as at the archaic temple of Athena at Sounion (first half of 6th century B.C.) (Plate X 6, 7)(³). In both these temples, sole the σηκὸς was the house of the goddess.

That the megaron remained unchanged as a building form in its primary disposition of space during the following periods which do not provide us with house remains in a satisfactory condition, is proved 1) by the palaces of some tyrants of the archaic and classical ages, excavated at Larissa, near Hermos where the tradition of the Mycenean royal palace is beyond doubt, but also where a new tendency appears, the tendency to include the megaron into a larger group of houses, imposed by the need for creation of more living space, and 2) by the houses at Priene in Asia Minor, belonging to the Hellenistic age (3rd to 2nd Cent. B.C.) (Plate XI). The nucleus of the house is also formed here by a square or rectangular (in depth and never in length) room which as a rule has in front of it a προστῷον with closed side walls and, in case of a bigger opening, with one or two columns standing between antae. That is, the form of megaron or of the temple is obviously taken as basis here as well.

The need to create more spaces imposed here the addition, on one of the long sides, of a series of smaller spaces, with a corresponding long corridor on the opposite side (Plate XI 1, 3). It should be noted that the largest room, which sometimes has the hearth in its middle (Plate XI 2) and has a προστὰς in front of it, is distinguished from the others by the name «house» (οἶκος) refering to it as the original nucleus of the dwelling (¹).

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1) **G. Oikonomos,** op. cit. pp 1 and 15.

2) **Chr. Tsountas,** op. cit p 107 Fig. 141.

3) **G. Oikonomos**, pp. 25 - 31; **Oelmann,** pp. 67 and foll.

4) **B. Rider,** op. cit. p. 241 foll. Cf. the «σπίτι» with the «μπρόστι» or «άμπρόστι» of the Thracian and Macedonian houses, **G. Megas,** Θρᾳκ. Οἴκησις p. 36 note 1).

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This group, forming the main part of the house and always facing South, has in front of it a courtyard (αὐλή) which, according to the size of the building plot, may be surrounded on one, two or even three sides by auxiliary rooms. A peripheral portico, a peristyle, is not found in the more ancient houses at Priene. Only in one case is the one side wing of the building formed by a simple arcade without any room at its back (Plate XI, 3). As it has been proved by the findings of excavations, the houses at Priene were brick-covered and therefore had an inclined, and not a horizontal, roof. The same arrangement of spaces is also found on recently excavated houses, not only in the Greek towns of Asia Minor, such as Kolophon, but also in the Greek mainland. Thus, at Agrinion, two houses of the 4th cent. B.C. were excavated, reminding of the megaron type of Priene (Robinson, in RE, suppl. VII p. 268). A similar arrangement is found in a house excavated at Diocletianoupolis in W. Macedonia, which has a hearth in the middle of the bigger room (1).

In spite of all this, the form of the megaron is not the exclusive shape of Greek house building. Already from the bronze age, and even before, other forms of dwellings were constructed, bearing no relation at all to the shape of the megaron, but showing a clear tendency towards the wide-front house.

Another building type has arisen from this tendency, the type of the «pastas» which appears as complete in the classical ages. The oldest clear remains of this type were found at Olynthos in Chalkidiki which, as it is known, was destroyed by Philip in 348 B.C. These excavations, directed by David Robinson, have brought to light more than one hundred houses, and have proved that in the 5th century, or even before, a building type was developed (or imported from outside) having the disposition of spaces not in depth, but alongside each other. It mainly consists of a series of 3-4 rooms of the wide-front type, one of which, the largest, which is distinguished by the term «οἶκος», constitutes the nucleus of the house and may be considered as the original architectural element or cell in the sense of historical development. The «οἶκος» includes the hearth and the valanium, and has in one corner an optanium or kitchen and the chimney. The other rooms, beside it, are διαιτητήρια that is living-rooms (Plate XII 1).

All these spaces face South and open to a long and narrow portico, which is named «παστὰς» and gives the main character to

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1) **A. Keramopoullos**, Πρακτικὰ τῆς Ἀρχαιολ. Ἑταιρείας 1938 p. 55.

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the whole building form, which corresponds to the «προστάς» or «πρόστασις» of the megaron type. Usually the παστὰς covers the whole length of the house, but sometimes one or both of its ends are divided off by a wall, thus forming auxiliary spaces such as store rooms (πιθεῶνας), exactly as it happens in the modern Greek houses of this form. Finally, by extension of these spaces, other rooms are added in the form of separate wings, added at right angles at the ends of the παστάς. Thus, as a rule, a square courtyard is left in the middle, enclosed on all four sides, and the whole building takes the form of Π.

This form has been further developed by the extension of the παστάς also on the side wings of the house and on the southern side of the courtyard, which is thus surrounded on all four sides by porticos or «peristyle» (Plate XII 2). These porticos are built with wooden posts, supporting stone capitals of doric style. The portico of the northern side, however, extending in front of the central and most important part of the house, has, as a rule, a greater depth than the others and is so arranged as to receive the sun in winter and to have shade in summer, as it is exactly stated in the Memorabilia of Xenophon III, 8,9 «in houses with a southern aspect in winter the sun shines into the παστάς, but in summer going over our heads and over the roofs it causes a shadow». And as D. Robinson has ascertained, the roofs of the houses of Olynthos were eagle-shaped.

The wide extent of this form of building is proved by the finding of houses, similar to Olynthos, at Pella in Macedonia, in the North, and at Delos in the Cyclades, and in Kôs(¹) in the South. Delos, espiecially, which owes its progress to the Hellenistic period, and was destroyed in 88 and 69 B. C., has, like the towns near Vesuvius, kept its remains intact.

The houses at Delos do not differ much, from the point of view of time, from the houses at Priene, or even better, they are about one hundred years younger; that is they originate from the 2nd cent. B.C. and perhaps from the middle of the 3rd cent. B.C.(²) But, as

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1) Below, Plate XII 5, the plan of a house in Kôs is reproduced, as it was measured and drawn by the writer in August 1948. This house, excavated by Moricone, is distinguished by its beautiful mosaics; it displays Europe's abduction, and it probably belongs to the Hellenistic years, yet it underwent changes in the arrangement of the courtyard, which I cannot determine before the systematic publication of the excavation. I am reproducing the present plan in order to show better how this type of house was widely spread in southern Greece.

2) **R. Vallois,** L'architecture Hellénique à Délos, 1944 pp. 205 and foll.

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× 342 Fr. Oelmann (Gnomon 1927, 168) was the first to note that the houses at Delos are «from many points of view, diametrically opposite» to the houses at Priene because, while the latter basically retain the megaron type of building, «the nucleus of the houses at Delos always consists of a big wide-front space, whose front part is, whenever possible, facing South, and which opens on a long and narrow portico».

Consequently, the similarity of the houses at Delos to those at Olynthos is obvious, as it is also shown in the plates attached (Plate XII); and what has been said for the houses at Olynthos, as regards the division of spaces and the whole formation of the peristyle, equally applies to the house construction form of Delos.

As Fr. Oelmann remarks, only the richest and relatively biggest houses at Delos have this internal courtyard surrounded by porticoes on all four sides, that is by a peristyle. But «the main essence of the house at Delos does not consist in the peristyle, i. e. in the conscientious artistic arrangement of the internal courtyard as a space, which is a secondary element, but in the wide-front shape of the central space and in the flat roof». Fr. Oelmann did not yet know the houses at Olynthos. In any case, the peristyle in the 2nd cent. B.C., spread very widely and became an essential element of any somewhat important house (Plate XII 4). From Greece, it was introduced to Italy and became the main part of the house of the Roman nobles.

Such, in general lines, is the development of housing architecture in ancient Greece.

From what has been said, it has been clearly proved that there are two main building types: the type of the megaron and the type of the παστάς. Originated from elementary and simple shapes, they have gradually developed and, in continuous coexistence, they reached more composite and perfect forms of urban dwelling. For lack of sufficient data, we cannot follow equally well, the development of Greek house building during the subsequent period and the Middle-Ages (¹); but the survival of the ancient building types in all their variety and vitality in modern Greece, which is clearly shown if we simply compare the plates attached, proves their continuity also

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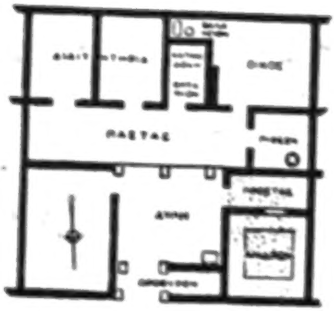
1) About the house in Byzance, in general, see **B. Gerland**, Das Wohnhaus der Byzantiner, Der Burgwart. 16 (1915) No 1 p. 10-19; **Ph. Koukoules**, Περὶ τὴν Βυζαντινὴν οἰκίαν, Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑτ. Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν ΙΒ' 1936 p. 76 and foll; **An. Orlandos**, Τὰ παλάτια καὶ τὰ σπίτια τοῦ Μυστρᾶ, Ἀρχεῖον Βυζαντ. Μνημείων τῆς Ἑλλάδος, vol. III 1937 pp. 54 and foll, 91 where one can realise certain differences in the house system of Middle Ages.

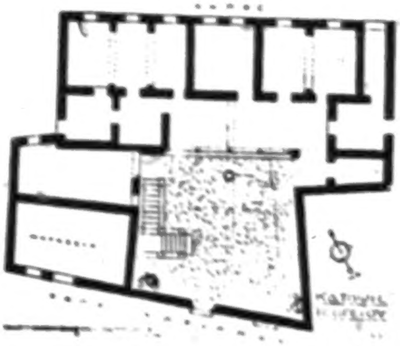
during the Middle Ages, so that their tradition in Greek soil remains continuous and unbroken from the most ancient times up to-day.

It should be further noted that the wide-front house, so common in modern Greek architecture, did also predominate during the classical period and probably in even previous ages, but while ruins of ancient dwellings lie as silent and enigmatic remains of the life they sprung from, and mostly show intricate the outlines of ancient Greek domestic architecture, modern Greek habitations being alive and active expressions of popular art, reveal by their bold shapes the evolution to actual popular architecture, and thus assist us in our understanding of the ancient shapes; this is the reason why the investigation of modern dwellings is of even greater importance.



Ground floor of house A VII 4 at Olynthus (between 432 and 348 B.C.)

(D. M. Robinson in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, Realenc. Suppl. VII(1940) p. 234)



Ground floor plan of a dwelling situated at 96, Adrianos Street, Athens, dating from the 18th century A.D.

(An. Orlandos, "Ἀρχεῖον Βυζαντ. μνημείων τῆς Ἑλλάδος", Athens, vol. V (1939-40) p. 190.

«*The resemblance of the Athenian plan to the Olynthian speaks for itself ... The basic arrangement of the vernacular Hellenic house has been preserved by an unseen undercurrent of precious tradition*» Prof. Antony Kriesis in «The Architectural Review» London, June 1948 pp. 267 foll.

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1
Bulgaria EE

II. THE HOUSE OF THE SLAV PEOPLES OF THE BALKANS

G 171 342 There have been many studies about the shapes of the popular houses of the Bulgars, Serbs and Albaniers, but no comparative survey has been as yet carried out, to determine their relation to the Greek house.

Jovan Cvijic' in «La Péninsule Balcanique», Paris, 1918 p. 244 has tried to discern the various housing types in the Balcans and to determine their expansion. Among those he includes Greco-mediterranean house type, «probably originating from the old Byzantine houses, which can be found in all the Koutsovlach villages, even in the ones of continental climate, and which also prevail in the Slav populations of Mijaci and Mavrovci, at the centre of the peninsula». In his couclusions he is followed by Otto Maull (¹).

Franz Oelman (²), however, questions the correctness of Cvijic's conclusions on the grounds that the latter «relies on purely external characteristics, having no value for the comprehension of the historical evolution of the house». A detailed survey is needed of course which should be based, as it was said at the beginning, on rich comparative material, connected with to the details of the plan and the methods of construction, so that we may arrive to concrete and correct conclusions(³).

B [113] Such material, as regards the Bulgarian house, is given by the book of Teodor Zlatev, Architect - Engineer, Bălgarskata Kăsta v svoja arhitektonicen i kulturnoistoriceski rasvoj. I: Selska Kâsta Sofia 1930 (pp. VIII+178 figg 153). (The Bulgarian House in its architectural and historical development. I: The Rural House).

B [342] Zlatev, in his study of the rural Bulgarian house from an architectural and historical point of view, relates it directly to the houses of the Slavs, who were established in lower Moessia from the 6th cent. A. D, among the romanised or hellenized Thracians, and indirectly to the

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1) Griech. Mittelmeergebiet, Breslau, 1922, pp. 62 and foll.
2) Haus und Hof im Altertum, 1927, 1 p. 19.
3) **L. Schultze Jena**, Makedonien, Jena 1927 p. 89.

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ancient megaron type house of the Indo-europeans. For our object, however, the interesting point is the detailed and concrete description of the farmers' houses of modern Bulgaria, which the writer illustrates with many photographs, plans and sections, so that we may get a clear picture of the architectural shapes and evolution of the Bulgarian house. However, in order, to be clear and to render possible the exact comparison of the Bulgarian house to the Greek one, and considering the fact that the Bulgarian language is not widely known, I shall dwell rather fully on all that concerns this type of house(1). For greater help I am attaching plates, showing the evolution of the Bulgarian house, as it can be drawn from the plans of Bulgarian houses presented by Zlatev.

A. THE BULGARIAN HOUSE

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As it can be deduced from Zlatev's study, the **Bulgarian agricultural house** does not present the variety of shapes of the Greek house. If we except the troglodyten house which is frequent in some parts of Northern Bulgaria, the Bulgarian country houses belong to the straight-lined rectangular buildings with an eagle-type or saddle-type roof; according to the nature of the ground, they are separated into mountainous and plain types. The lowland types are as a rule just like the Greek ones, one-storey and they are built out of stones or bricks, and roofed with tiles or thatch (2). The mountainous types are two-storey, the ground floor being out of stone and the upper either entirely out of wood or with wooden frames which are filled with unbaked bricks or woven branches, and sprayed on both sides with mud mixed with straw. The roof, in the mountainous areas, is covered with tiles or plates, but in some places thatch is also used.

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1) I must here express my warm thanks to Mr. K. Th. Stamatiades who, with his knowledge of the Bulgarian language, has rendered possible my study of Zlatev's book.

2) According to **C. Jirecek,** Das Fürstenthum Bulgarien, Wien 1891 p. 157 and foll. « over the largest part of the country one can see but poor houses in the villages, of brown earth colour without whitewash; their roofs were mostly covered with mere thatch during the time of Turkish occupation. It is only since the latest years after the liberation, that an increase of tile-roofs is seen from year to year.

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1. The Bulgarian house of the lowlands.

This type of house mostly consists of two wide front spaces and of a prostoon, i.e. vestibule which is open as a rule on both its lateral sides.

[354] One of these spaces has the hearth (ognichte) and is called the kăsta, or more rarely hyza[1], i.e. house. It can hence be concluded that this space originally constituted the entire house. The other space is heated up by a stove and it is called the «soba», which means stove.

[252]

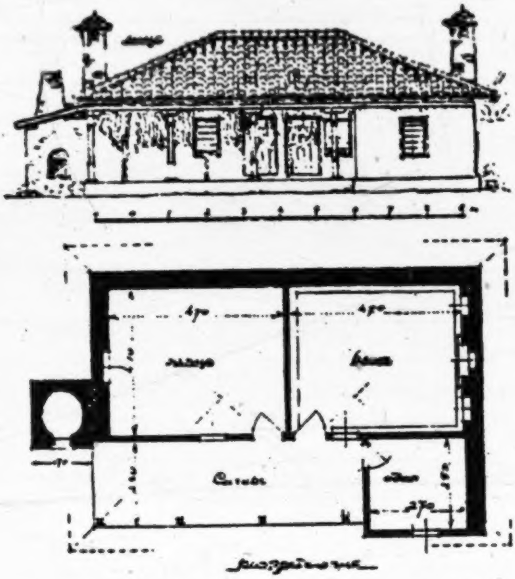

Fig. 33 House at the village Makrolivado (Usúntsovo) in district of Chaskovo

(Zlatev, Bălgar. kăsta, fig. 91)

The vestibule extending in front of the rooms, takes up either all the front part or only part of it, and is called by the Greek name «prust»[2] or by the Turkish names zardak, or saivan, or sundurma[3].

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[1] This word originates from the German hûs, Haus. Small and lightly constructed houses are also called by the Bulgars and the Slavs koliba or chalupa, from the Greek word καλύβη. (**L. Niederle,** Manuel de l'antiquité slave, II la civilisation Paris 1926 p.98 note 5).

[2] Cf. the «μπρούστι», i.e. the προστῷον, of the Greek houses in the Haimos area and the «μπρόστι» or «ἀμπρόστι» of the Roumloukion house near Thessaloniki (**G. Megas** Θρᾳκ. Οἰκήσεις p. 27).

[3] According to **Jirecek,** Das Fürstenthum Bulgarien, p. 158, «the Bulgarian houses have always an open vestibule (prust, sundurma) formed by the extention of the roof and supported by wooden poles».

This type of house is as a rule in the middle of a large courtyard, B 342 surrounded by a plaited fence; the secondary parts of the housing, such as stable, hay-barn, cereal store, etc. are dispersed into this yard. [351]

In Southern Bulgaria, the Bulgarian farmers' houses do not 343 present any difference from the rural houses of the Greeks, who were established there many centuries ago in the areas of Kavakli and 171 Messimvria, as I have described them in my survey Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις G (pp. 27-29 and 43-44), or from the houses of Southern, Eastern and [342 Western Thrace. This is evident from the plans of two houses, one 171] from the village of Macrolivado (Ouzountsovo) of the Chaskovo district (fig. 33) and the other from the Karatoprak village, of the Philippople district (fig. 34).

The first one was built in 1780; it consists of two main rooms, completely separated from each other, and of a portico which originally covered all the frontage of the house. The small room (odaja) on the B right hand end of the portico is an addition of recent years. According to Zlatev «the existence of a fire place in both rooms is not normal» [354] (p. 104) «and it is characteristic to note that the hearth in the main room, the kăsta, has been built on the external wall». In the other room, called here «zantsa», the hearth has derived from repair and it is obvious that the use of the other room was different, namely it was used to stabling the cattle or storing fruits, ect., as it is usual in the rural houses of Southern Thrace[1]. On one end of the building, B in line with the two rooms, the oven has been built on one end [252] of the portico, which is often seen in other parts of Thrace. Zlatev says that, «the division of space was not changed in bigger houses, possessing more rooms. The additional spaces are placed in line, and the portico is increased by expansion along the entire lengthened frontage of the house[2]. When this lengthening is extended too much, and the length has an oppresive influence on the external appearence, the portico is then adapted so that it is extended outwardly from its centre, in the shape af a square, thus very much reminding the shape ot the mountainous house» (Zlatev, p. 104).

The same is noted in the house of the Karatoprak village (built in B 1912) which is tripartite and consists of two rooms and a stable, [192] but a part of one of its rooms (of the soba) has been separated and formed a special space which was called, from the Greek language,

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[1] G. Megas, Θρᾳκικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p. 13.

[2] Cf. G. Megas, ibid. figg. 10 and 13.

342 [192] [252] [171] killer i.e. cellar. The oven is also called by a Greek name, «fourna» and here it has also been added on one side of the house (fig. 34). Finally the beautiful portico of this house, due, according to Zlatev, to the influence of the more developed mountainous house (¹), brings

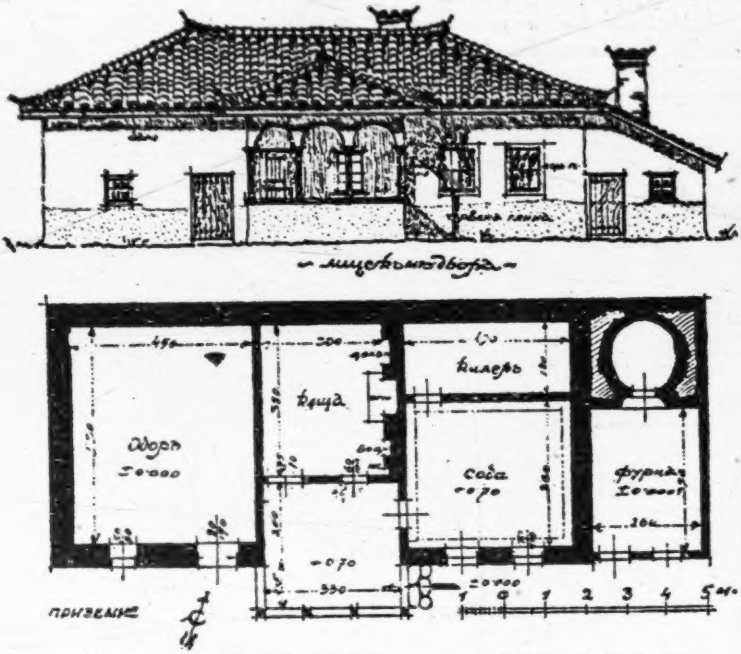

Fig. 34 House in the village of Karatoprak, district of Philippople
(Zlatev, Bălgar. kăsta, fig. 94)

[171] to our memory a similar arrangement of the portico in semi-urban dwellings of Greece (²).

Thus the similarity of the farmer's house in Southern Bulgaria—which is nothing else but the former Northern Thrace, called Eastern

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1) «This house» says Zlatev (p. 105), «is fully adapted to the needs and to the economy of a plain's farmer, the monotonous appearance of the pure lowland house; it has taken some elements from the mountainous house, which was more developed, and has influenced it in places where the communications with highland populations rendered this influence possible».

2) See **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις p. 67 Plate A, 3. Comp. with mountainous houses of Agrapha, ibid. figg. 43 and 45.

Roumelia,—to those houses of the remaining parts of Greek or Turkish 342
Thrace is complete. [171]

This is evident. The whole of Thrace, not only during the Middle
Ages, but also during the Turkish occupation, constituted a geograph- [177]

[363]

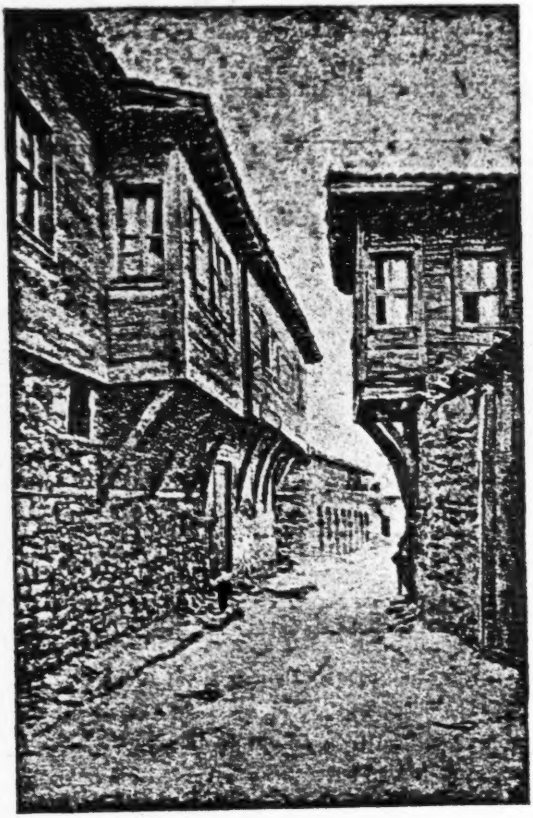

Fig. 35 A street at Messimvria

ical and political entity whose character, from an ethnological and cul- [177]
tural point of view, was purely Greek (1). The Bulgars who established
themselves at various times as labourers and farmers in the Thracian

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(1) See **K. M. Apostolides**, Ρωμανία—Ζαγορὰ καὶ τὰ τῆς Θράκης ὅρια ἐπὶ τῆς Βυζαντινῆς αὐτοκρατορίας (Ἀρχεῖον Θρᾳκ. Θησαυροῦ 8 (1941-42) 80 foll. 83 foll).

342 farms of Turks or Greeks, found the always existing system of housing
177 better and preferable to the simple hut dwellings to which they had
been used, and adapted their way of life and of housing to that of the other inhabitants. The same holds good, as we shall see, for the houses of Middle Mountain (Sredna Gora) and for those of the Bulgarian coastal zone from Agathoupolis to Dionysopolis (to-day Baltsik), where the Greeks, until the anti-Greek actions of 1906, were by far predominating over the Bulgars, as regards population, develop-

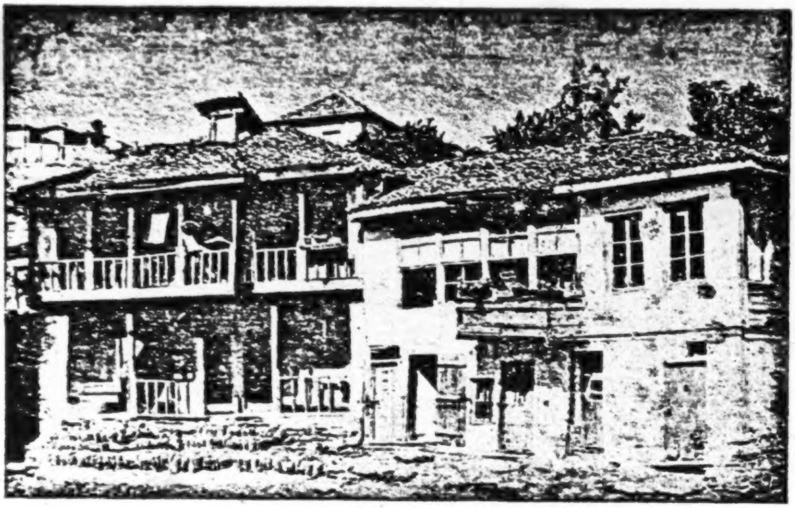
342 

Fig. 36 Houses at Baltsik (ancient Dionysopolis)

342 ment of economy and culture.(1) That is why we find the ancient
177 type of the megaron house splendidly retained in all the villages near
Messimvria, that is in Aivlassis, Naimonas, Bana, Aspros, Ravdas etc., (see p. 7 above) and the houses of towns and villages there, do not differ, as regards disposition of spaces and general construction, from those of the other Greek urban centres. (Figg. 35 and 36).

C. Jirecek already considers the ancient Greek towns of the coast,
[363] such as Messimvria, Sozopolis, etc., as the model for all the small
towns situated in the Tyrnavos area, as well as of those built on the

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1) See J. Cvijic' op. cit. p. 156.

Southern slopes of Haimos and the Northern side of Rodope, which 342
are characterised by their stone-built two-storey houses, their tile covered roofs, their stone paved narrow streets and the small com- 177
mercial street (1). He says on the other hand that «the best houses of [363]
Philippople present an entirely Southern character and were used as models in the whole area as far as Koprichtitsa and Kalofer» (2).

This truth is recognized by Zlatev who writes on page 156 of his book: «The house of Sredna Gora, as well as that of Southern Bulgaria, has without any doubt originated from the influence of Adrianople and Constantinople», by that he means the influence of Greek architecture on the formation of the houses of Southern Bulgaria.

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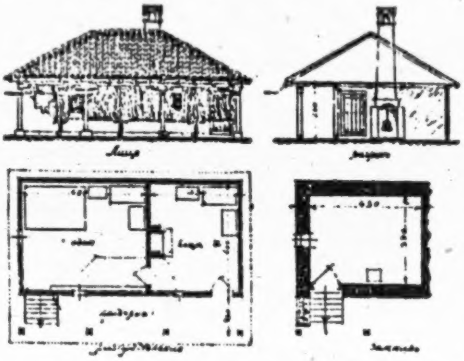

Fig. 37 Plan, section and front of a house in the village of Divlia, district of Radomir

(Zlatev, Balg. kasta fig. 83)

But even to the West, on the plateau of Sofia, the houses of peasants, according to Zlatev and as it is shown by the plans of two typical houses of that area built in 1860 and 1870 and presented here (figg. 37 and 39), «do not differ at all as regards disposition of spaces,

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1) **C. Jirecek,** Das Fürstenthum Bulgarien, Wien 1891, p. 152.

2) **C. Jirecek**, op. cit. p. 163. «From the front-door, one enters a stone-paved courtyard, climbs a wide staircase, comes into an airy veranda supported by wooden beams and through it into the large rooms with big square windows. The well turned edge of the projecting roof and the enclosed or open balconies on the side that overlook the road, complete the pleasant impression caused by this house.» A contrary impression caused by the buildings of the Bulgarian towns is expressed by the author a few lines previously.

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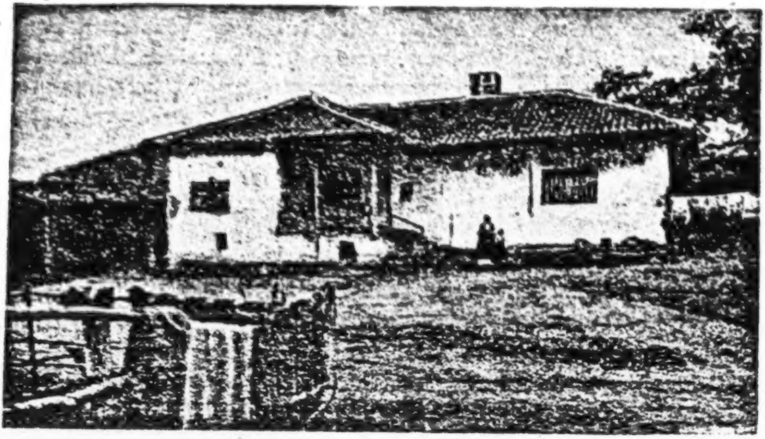

Fig. 38 House in Grigorevo, district Novo Celo ont he Sophia plateau
(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 80)

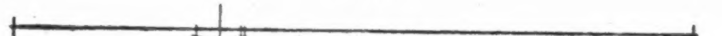
280
400
460
430 килеръ
каща
одая
440
одая
230
Къща
въ с. Григорево
новоселско
отъ 1870 г.
арх ТЗ 26.

Fig. 39 Plan of the upper house in Grigorevo
(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 81)

from the other purely valley type houses, such as the houses of the Hevros or the Plevna valleys» (p. 95). 342

The house of the village of Divlia, Radomir district, (fig. 37) is a «typical bipartite valley building with a portico all along its frontage» (Zlatev, p. 98), and that of the village of Grigorevo, Novo-Celo district, (fig. 38 and 39) is only slightly elevated from the ground and includes, apart from the two spaces, basic for every valley house (the kăsta and the soba), one cellar in line with these spaces, and a small room on the front of the house which, together with the portico, forms a wing,

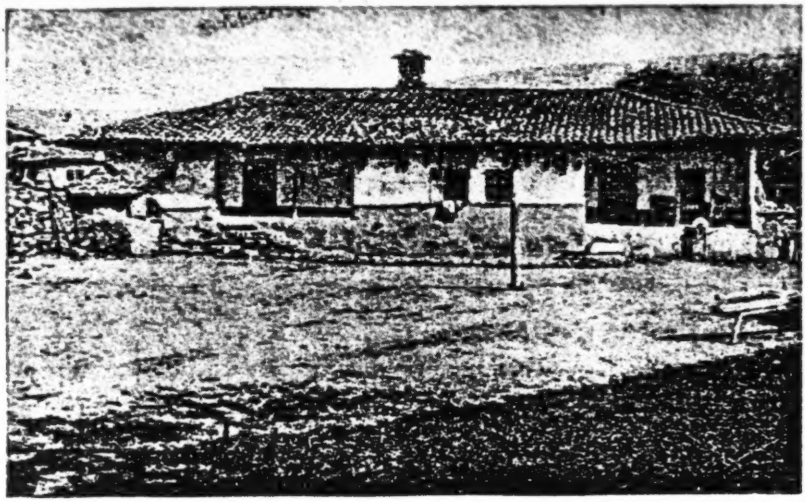

Fig. 40 House in Sapantsi, district of Novo Celo
(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 82)

coming out of the main body of the building. All the rooms have an [354]
earthern floor, covered with clay. The hearth is in the kăsta, i.e. the
«house», on the wall separating the two rooms and has next to it two
built-in cupboards (dulapze). Opposite the hearth, on the other inner [353]
wall, there is the pitcher shelf. The bread-oven, the stable and the [252]
other buildings, essential for rural life, are to be found in the large [343]
courtyard. This is surrounded by a two metres high wall, made of
unbaked bricks and covered with tiles (Bulg. keramidi). The entrance [351]
door is double, and wide enough to permit the entrance of carts,
but next to it there is another door for the entrance of people. The

entrance is covered by a wide wooden roof, resulting from the influence of the neighbouring houses of Sredna Gora. This village originated from an old Turkish farm estate (Zlatev, p. 97). 342

The same arrangement of space is also shown in the agricultural house of the village Sapantsi in the same area, and as for the outer picture there is no difference from the houses of Thrace (Fig. 40) (¹).

The village house presents the same disposition in the whole of Western Bulgaria but the floor is usually here at a hight of 1-1.20 metres from ground level and has under it a basement, excavated to a depth of one metre into the earth, and it is used for the stabling of cattle. [231]

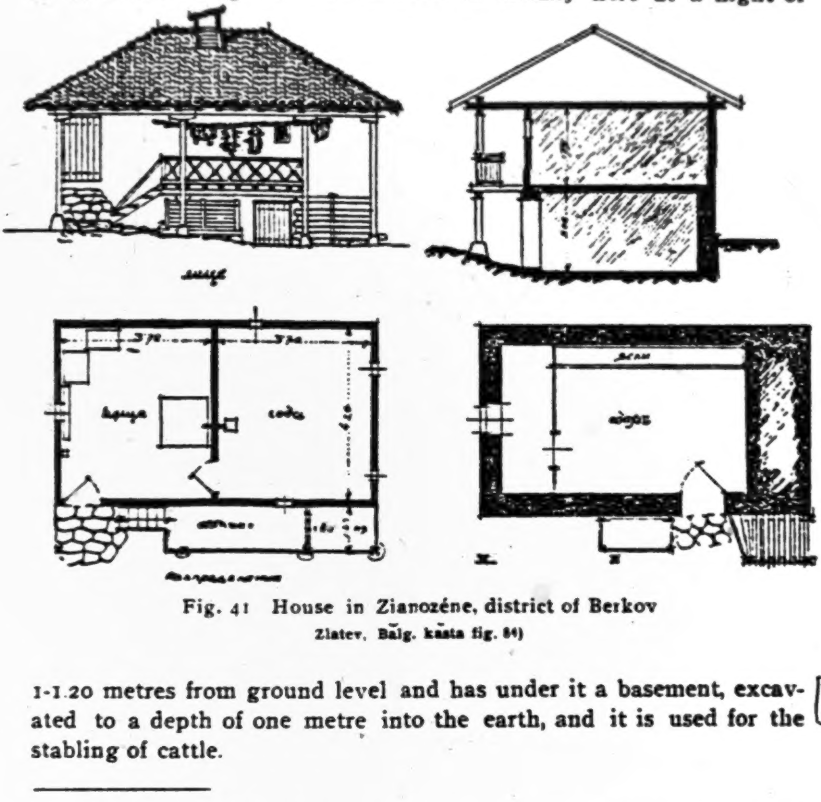

Fig. 41 House in Zianozéne, district of Berkov
Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 84)

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[1] Evidently, in older days, the houses of the poorer inhabitants of Sofia did not differ from the huts of the villagers. «The low doors of the Christian and Jewish houses of Sofia, says **Jirecek** (op. cit. p. 163), caused surprise to the travellers of the 16th and 17th centuries, who knew the reason for it: these houses were built so that the mounted Turkish bands would not use them as billets on their way to Hungary» (See **G. Megas**, Θρᾳκ. Οἰκήσεις pp. 23-26).

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Serbs EF6

The typical form is shown by a house of the village of Zianozene of the Berkof district, built in 1890 (Fig. 41) «In these areas», says Zlatev (p. 98), «southward and northward of the Haimos, in the plain or even in the mountains, this house is the normal type used. The portico here appears in various forms and positions, depending on the construction, which is here primitive and without any particular sense of shape». Part of the space under the portico has been enclosed with oak-tree boards and it is used as a pig-sty. The walls of the ground-floor are made of stone, and those of the upper floor of daubed wicker-work (Bulg.: pletarka). The floor of the upper storey is made of oak planks, roughly planed, and plastered with a thick layer of clay. Windows are few and small, and thus results a poor lighting in the house. The height *of the* basement is of 2 metres, and that of the upper floor 2 - 2.5 metres. The portico, formed on the frontage and called «islak» (Greek: ἡλιακός), appears as a non-organic part, attached to the main body, although its roof is a part of the whole roof of the house. It is mainly used for the drying of fruits[1]).

B 342
B [231]
B [354]
B [251]

The need to house a large family, as e.g. the so-called zadruga, created a difficult problem which remained architecturally unsolved in the case of the Serbs and the other Slavs: the young people and the young couples sleep in separate small buildings (vajat, klijet, staja or koliba from the Greek καλύβη = hut) which are constructed alongside or around the family house (called kuc'a), having no hearth and being also used as a stable or a store house[2]). The number of klijeti existing round the kuc'a gives the number of couples living in that cluster[3]). As for the Bulgarians, this problem has been solved through the following two methods: 1. By the addition of rooms, in direct organic connection with the original region of the hearth. 2. By the unification of two independent bipartite or tripartite houses through covered entrances or corridors.

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[513]

The first method is shown by the house in the village Zabel (Zlatev, fig. 16), one of the oldest houses in NW Bulgaria, which, «some

B [592]

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[1]) It is interesting to note the nomenclature of each part of the wooden bone in W. Bulgaria, which is often similar to that used in Thessaly and Epirus (Zlatev, p. 101, fig. 86) 1. Temel (θεμέλιον) = the basis of the post. 2. Direk = the post. 3. Gredi = (γρεντιά) beam. 4. Pope (παπᾶς = priest) (cf. **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις p. 20).

[2]) See **J. Cvijic'**, La Peninsule Balkanique, Paris, 1918, p. 233 and foll.

[3]) See **L. Niederle**, Manuel de l'antiquité Slave, Vol. 2 Paris 1926, p. 109.

342 years ago, was giving shelter to a 40 members' family and which
[592] was especially built for this purpose (Plate XIII 6) It is an evolution
of the basic type of a house with two spaces (hyza and odaja). The
[513] cellars on the one side of the hyza are a subdivision of the third compartment
into smaller spaces, and are used by the various couples
of the family only to sleep in. The hyza remains the central appartment
[252] and it includes the hearth, measuring 2 m. x 2 m. where the
bread is also baked in a special pot (srepnia, podnitsa). The cellars
and the oda open to a hyza without any communication between
them. The external architecture of this house presents the character-

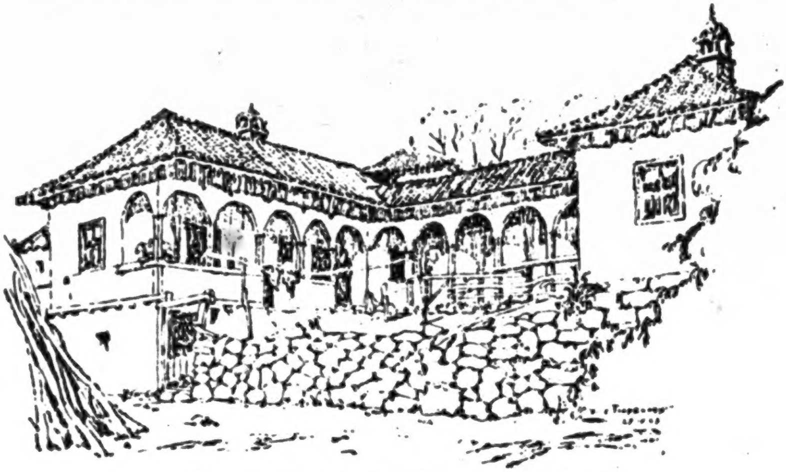

Fig. 42 House in the village of Tiorekovtsi
(Zlatev, Bălg kăsta fig. 77)

istic lack of a prostoon, which, according to Zlatev (p. 91) is the permanent element of the Bulgarian house. The house (Zlatev fig. 78) of the village of Tiorckovtsi, built in 1870, presents the same composition, but with a different arrangement of spaces (See Plate XIII 7).

Another house of this latter village is built according to the
second method (Zlatev, Fig. 76 and 77) presenting an apparent archi-
[351] tectural synthesis: «two independent bipartite houses, extending
parallel to each other are united on one side by a covered portico
thus forming a sort of central courtyard, surrounded on two sides by
porticoes which, according to Zlatev, remind us of monasteries and

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clearly show its origin from the Italian Renaissance» (!) (see fig. 42, Plate XIII 8).

B 342 [351]

In this category of houses of the plains can also be included the troglodyte house, which is seen even to-day in some villages of Nothern Bulgaria. But it forms a separate sort of building as to disposition, construction and arrangement, and it will be mentioned separately at the end of the present survey.

2. The Bulgarian House of the Mountains.

The houses of the mountainous areas of Bulgaria show a much greater variety of shapes: they are two-storied and, from an architectural point of view, more advanced, than the houses of the plains. The explanation, however, given by Zlatev, that this fact is due to the higher income of the population who live in mountainous areas and become rich through cattle-breeding, can only be accepted if we consider the fact that in the plains of Bulgaria, as well as in those of Greece, there have been big farms belonging to Turks during their occupation, and the farmers were living there as serfs.

The older of the still existing houses of the mountainous areas of Bulgaria are from the middle or the beginning of last century. If we exclude the houses of the Rodope and the Orvelo areas, that present some peculiarities, the characteristic mark of the highland Bulgarian house is the open portico, which covers all the length of one of the sides of the upper floor, usually the side overlooking the yard. The building has normally no windows opening to the street. This portico also includes the staircase leading from the ground floor to the upper floor. Thus the staircase is almost external, but under the roof of the house (Plates XIV and XV).

The upper storey usually projects over the external wall of the ground floor, along the whole or part of the frontage of the house. This is achieved by the very wide use of timber, both in construction and decoration. The kind of timber used is oak, in the forest districts of Haimos (Balkan) and Sredna Gora, and pine-trees as well as other conifers in the districts of Rodope and Orvelo (Pirin). It would appear that for the abundance of timber, the whole of the highland house was originally made out of wood (¹).

B [313]

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[1] According to **Niederle,** op. cit. p. 119, «the wood construction is the original form of house building for the Slavs, both in their villages and their

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[Text continues on p. 69]

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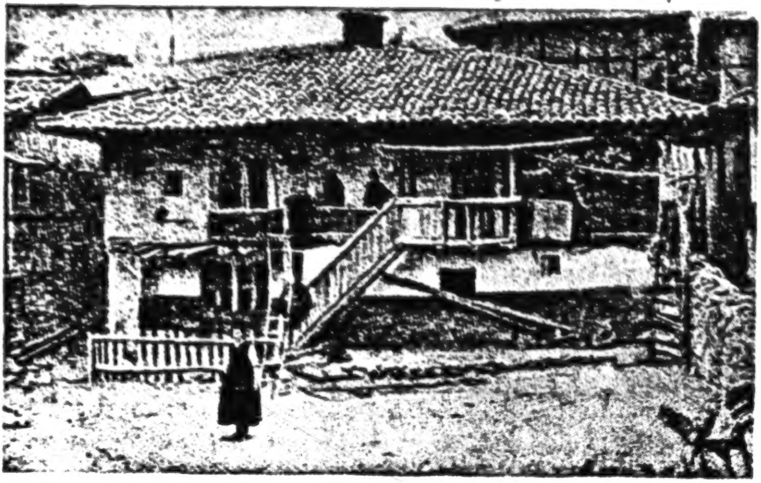

Fig. 43 Front of a house in Bunovo of Sredna Gora

(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 57)

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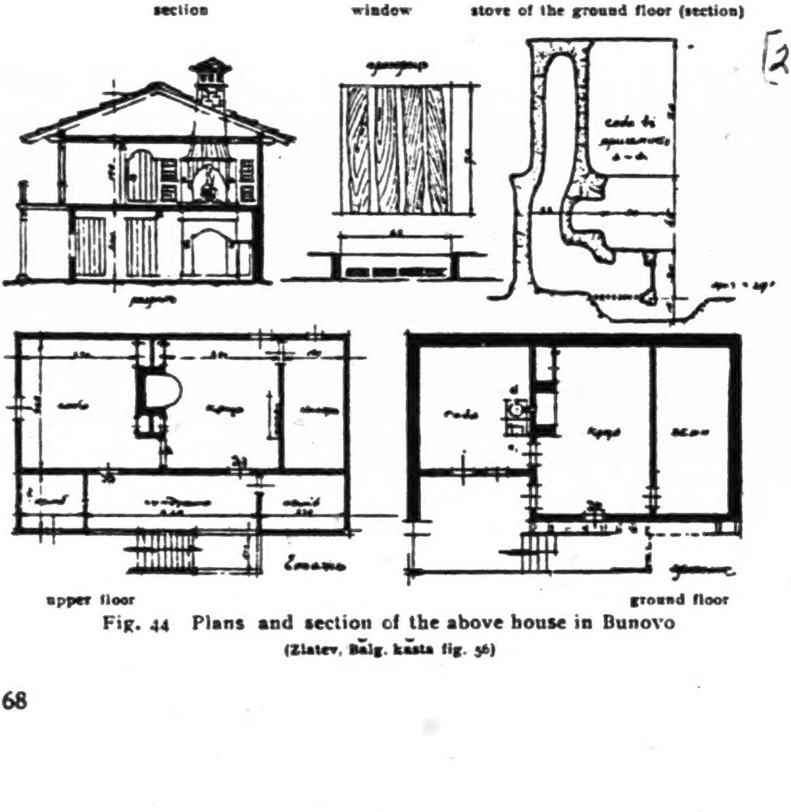
section
window
stove of the ground floor (section)
upper floor
ground floor

Fig. 44 Plans and section of the above house in Bunovo

(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta fig. 56)

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[The Bulgarian House of the Mountains]

In these two-storey houses as well, we distinguish in the upper-floor the two basic spaces just as in the Bulgarian house of the plains, namely the kăsta and the oda or soba with the so-called tsardak (or islak or soundourma) that is the open portico, in front of them. The lower storey is used, just as in the Greek houses, for the stabling of cattle and the storing of fruits, but very often it also includes a room with a hearth for the residence of the family during the winter. This is also called «kăsta» i.e. house, or even better, «lower house» and «small house» in contrast to the «upper», or «big house» that is the main room of the upper floor, where the family lives in the summer months.

B 342
B [231] [251] [354]

The second room, called soba, is also used as sleeping quarter for the family, and more seldom for the storing of food and other articles. For this last purpose, another additional space is also used and is called «killer»; the upper floor is thus divided into three spaces (Plate XV).

B [513] [251] [353]

This distribution is shown by the house of Sredna Gora (Messon Oros) which is very important as it exercised an influence upon the houses of Balkan, according to Zlatev (¹). (See Fig. 43, 44 and Plate XV 1-2).

The portico in the upper floor is used, just as in the Greek houses, for the drying of fruit and as a living room of the family during the summer months. Parts of it are usually divided by light wooden or brick partitions, forming spaces called «ambar» (stores) for cereals, or even small rooms called «odaja» and «soba».

B [251] [353]

Finally, in some more composite forms of houses there is a space between the two main rooms, used as an anti-room, having the floor higher by 0.15-0.20 m. and called prust (Greek «μπροῦστι»); and also some other smaller spaces, divided off and used as hiding-places or cellars. In the more developed forms, such as in the houses of the village

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B [171]

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towns, even in their palaces. Slavs never used stone construction until the 10th cent., except for their Southern tribes who, having arrived in the Balkan peninsula and the Italian boundaries on the 6th cent., could see for themselves the models of Byzantine and Roman architecture». Stone construction was first used in the building of churches and of palaces by experts specially invited from abroad. Cf. **J. Cvijic'**, op. cit. pp. 228, 230, 241, **G. Megas**, Θρακ. Οἰκήσεις, p. 48.

SL 342 333

1) According to **Cvijic**, op. cit. p. 250, «the house of Srendnja Gora is the one that corresponds better to the desires of all Bulgarian farmers, because it has spread all over the country after the Turkish occupation».

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of Zeravna (Plate XV 4, 5) one end of the portico is arranged as a balcony (kioschki) slightly projecting and giving a view on the road, with its floor higher by 50-70 cm. from that of the rest of the portico, exactly as in the case of the sofas in the rich Greek houses of Northern Greece (¹).

According to the above survey and after the mere examination of plates XIII-XV of the appendix, it is proved, I think, that, if we except the zadrouga-systems 6-8 pl. XIII, the general disposition of space both in one-storied and two-storied Bulgarian houses does not differ from that of the Greek house and especially the North Greek one; it also displays the same consistency and the same evolution from simpler to more complex forms. Exactly as in the external shape and the entire arrangement, the internal arrangement of the space in the Bulgarian house does not differ from the Greek and especially the Northern Greek house. The hearth, in the Bulgarian house, is built in the middle of one of the walls or in one corner of the main room with a chimney that semi-circularly protrudes over it. We also find there our well known shelves high on the walls of the room, wall cupboards (doulapze), little opening (juklouk) and large wooden cupboards (moussandri) on both sides of the hearth; the sofas (menderia) also here extend along the walls and are covered with manifold patterns, rugs and cushions.

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[352]

Facing the hearth there is the pitcher-stand and next to it, in the wall, the cutlery cup-board. Bread is baked in a clay tray down in the hearth, just as in the houses of Agrafa in Thessaly. A low round table is used for eating, exactly as in the Greek rural houses in older times (²).

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[352]
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C. Jirecek, when describing the interior of the Bulgarian rural house towards the end of the 19th century, also mentions some articles whose names originate from the Greek language: chromel (χειρόμυλος) = a hand-mill for wheat or salt; stomna or stovna (στάμνα) = water pitcher with narrow neck; charkomka (χάλκωμα) = brass-utensil; paploma (πάπλωμα) = bed-cover; sakul (σακκοῦλι) = bag; ikona (εἰκόνα) = an ikon placed in the corner of the room (³).

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[1] See **G. Megas** Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις, pp. 86, 93, 97, 99.

[2] According to Jirecek's note where he describes the Bulgarian urban house «Bulgars use only foreign words for the table. These are the Greek «trapeza», the Rumanian «massa» and the Turkish «sofra».

[3] **C. Jirecek,** op. cit. p. 158, K. Myrtilos Apostolides in 'Αρχεῖον Θρᾳκικοῦ Θησαυροῦ vol. 8 p. 102 mentions many names of everyday objects which are orig-

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Bulgaria EE1
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[The Bulgarian House of the Mountains]

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The only difference lies in the method of heating of the second room. This is not heated as the main room by an open hearth, but by a stove. This is the reason why this room is called soba (i.e. stove). In order to allow the smoke of the stove to escape through the chimney of the hearth, the latter is often built at the party wall and thus it is possible to feed the stove from the side of the hearth (see fig. 44).

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Se
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This system of heating, the combination of hearth and stove, the latter being fed on the side of the hearth, it is generally seen, in the Slav dwellings and is probably due to German influence (¹). The arrangement of the space, however, is in the Slav house entirely different from that of the Bulgarian one. With Slavs, and even with the Serbs of Bosnia the stove (Slav. pec) is in the main room, which originally constituted the entire house (called jisba or kuc'a); this stove took the place of the open hearth because of the German and Latin influence (fig. 45^{a-b}). The ante-room, (pitvor) which originally had no heating, was changed into a kitchen with a hearth (called kuchyna in Czech or kyha in Serb) (²) since the time when the opening of the stove it was moved and opened on the party wall, so that the fuel could be cast from the ante-room; for in front of the mouth of the stove, a base for a hearth was thus created. (Fig. 45^{c} and 46).

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inating from the Greek and are to-day used in the written Bulgarian language: gonia (γωνία)=corner; dilavia (λαβίς)=pincer; enghistra (ἄγκιστρον) =hook; kerami (κεραμίδι)=tile etc.

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[177]

1) The word **isba** which is also used by the Bulgars, and means the house or rather the basement is found in Russian texts of the 10 th and 11th centuries as «istuba» and originates from the German word «Stube», meaning a place for baths, equipped with a stove, and generally a warm place (**Niederle,** Manuel 2, 105. **E. Berneker,** Slavisches etymol. Wörterbuch, word istuba (istba, izdba, izba). According to **Niederle,** op. cit. p. 106 Note 3 «Slavs may have even before learned to know the very oven through their immediate relations to the Greeks (Romains) and the Greek towns of Pontos. The construction of the upper floor and other details of the Russian and generally the Slav house are also due to the German and Norman influence». (**Niederle,** ibid. 2, 108).

2) This changing of the ante-room (antichambre or vestibule according to Niederle) into a «cuisine à foyer» (kitchen with a fire-place) was not performed with all Slav peoples and is not older than the 11th cent. We do not see it with Russians, part of the Poles and Slovaks, who preserved the vestibule as a non-heated room (**Niederle,** ibid. 107 foll). Cf. **R. Meringer,** Das volkstümliche Haus in Bosnien und der Hercegovina in Wissenschaftl. Mitteilungen aus Bosnien VII, 1900 Wien, 248 foll.

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Yugoslavia EF1

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Among Bulgarians, on the contrary, (Fig. 44) the open hearth (ognichte) is always to be found in the main room which, as it is shown by its name (kästa=house), originally constituted the whole

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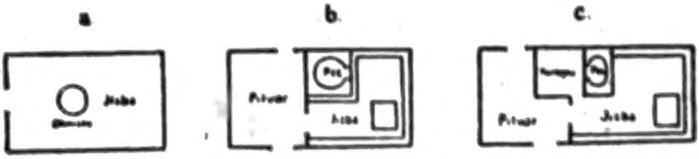

Fig. 45 Three developing forms of a Slovak house in W. Karpathia. jiaba= room, ohnisko=hearth, pitvor=ante-room, pec=stove, kuchyňa=kitchen (L. Niederle, Manuel de l'antiquité Slave 2, 107).

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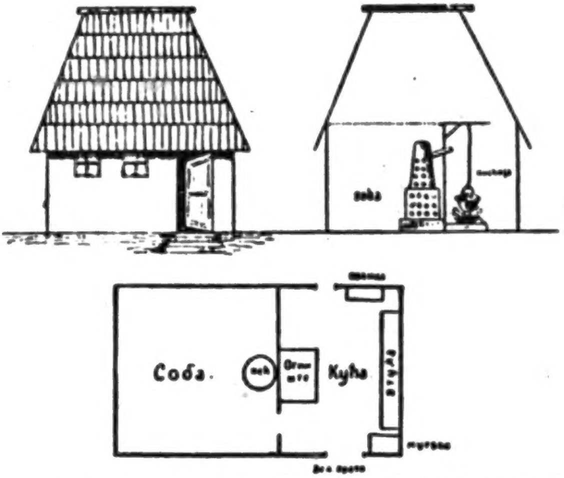

Fig. 46 Plan and section of a Serb house (kuc'a) of Bosnia, after R. Meringer (soba=room with stove. kyha=kitchen)

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[177]

house. This hearth is often built on one of the main walls or in one corner of it and the stove is in the other room, which is called «soba». On the other hand, this combination of hearth and stove in the Bulgarian house is neither old nor is it generally found since, according to Jirecek's descriptions, bublished towards the end of the 19th century: the Bulgarian house «usually consists of a single space levelling with the ground and having a beaten earth floor and an open fire-place» (¹); as L. Niederle remarks (ibid. p. 108, note 1): «in the Balkans the Latin influence is shown in the addition of the soba to the kuc'a; this change, however, is not older than the 19th century» (²).

B 342 [354] [177]

Consequently, even this difference, which is noted at many places, in the system of heating between the Bulgarian agricultural house and the Greek one, is neither original nor basic.

G [342] [171]

The houses of the Rodope area are peculiar in their external architectural shape, as they do not have the open portico of the upper storey, which is so typical for the mountainous Bulgarian houses (³). Obviously it is the lack of security in these districts, where there was a lot of banditry (called Momtsilo, Kirtzalis) (⁴) since the later Byzantine years, that imposed here, as well as in Western Macedonia equally suffering from the incursions of Albanians, the system of fortified buildings, with their heavy and strong walls, reaching as far up as the roof even on the frontage of the house; an internal staircase; a strong main-door, with loop-holes on each side as well as the arrangement of the veranda (heliakos) into a large ante-room, or drawing room, with fine balconies or kioschks, protruding on its ends (fig. 47) (Zlatev, fig. 61 and 67), exactly as it is seen in the covered balconies and the high sofas of the rich houses in Western Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly (⁵). It is understood that in the simplest shapes of houses

G [171] [342]

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1) **C. Jirecek**, op. cit. p. 158.

2) The Russian ethnologist **Tokariof**, when describing the Bulgarian house, says: «Almost all the old houses have an open hearth on the wall with a pot hanging over the fire, and with a wide open chimney that has its exit through the roof The bread is usually baked in this hearth. As for the horizontal plan, the house is divided into two parts: the kitchen with the fire-place and the «oda», the room, that now has an iron stove». (Μόρφωση, Γ' 1946 p. 126). According to **R. Meringer** (Sitzungsber. Philos. Histor. Kl. der Wiener Akad. Abh. 2 p. 13) Bulgaria, Albania and the Hercegovina are placed in the category of the countries with fire-place (Kaminländer).

3) According to **Tokariof** «one sees as completely different thing in the Rodope mountains. We have an example in the village of Baskovo. There, the old houses have an extremely complicated plan which is very difficult to be analysed. Houses are very big; they have three or four floors and sometimes the wall of the front of the house has no windows at all. The upper floors sometimes extend over the lower by covered balconies, as it is the custom in the East. Houses are built one against the other, thus forming whole blocks. This architectural style is entirely different from the Eastern-Slav type of house where the plan is always a simple rectangular parallelopiped».

4) See **W. Slatarski**, Geschichte der Bulgaren, I Leipzig 1918 p. 165

5) **G. Megas**, Θεσσαλ. Οἰκήσεις pp. 55, 88, 97, 104, 109, fig. 50, 80, 90.

[Text continues on p.75]

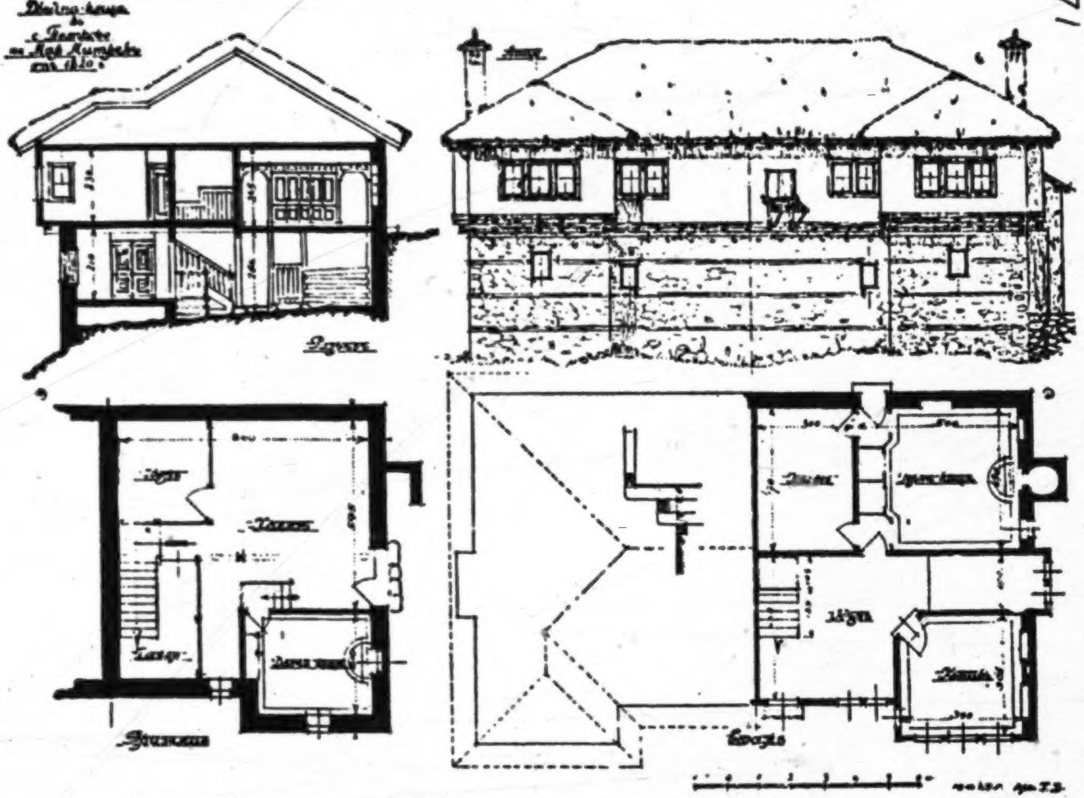
ground floor
upper floor

Fig. 47 Double dwelling in Petkovo of central Rodope, in 1820

(Zlatev, bălg. Kăsta, fig. 61)

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we see here also the open portico in the ground-floor and the external staircase to the upper floor (fig. 48 Plate XVI 1 and 1a, 2); so the similarity of the building shapes of Rodope to that of the rest of Greece is very evident (See Plate XVI, 5. 6; comp. Plate VIIa, 4a, 4b).

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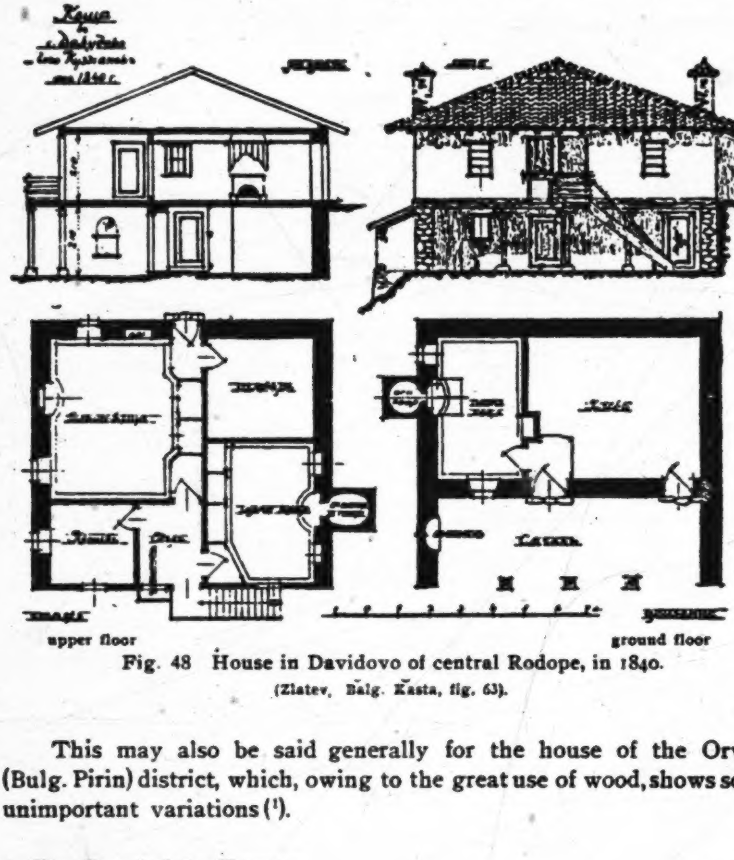

Fig. 48 House in Davidovo of central Rodope, in 1840.
(Zlatev, Bălg. Kăsta, fig. 63).

This may also be said generally for the house of the Orvelo (Bulg. Pirin) district, which, owing to the great use of wood, shows some unimportant variations (¹).

3. The Troglodyte Houses.

The troglodyte houses (called by the Bulgars «bourdel» from the Roumanian word «bordeiu») are, by origin and construction, entirely different in shape from those already examined above.

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1) See **Zlatev**, Bălgar. kăsta pp. 81-89.

342 These houses can still be seen only in the districts of Plevna and of the river Lom; but only a few years ago they were prevalent in the districts of Vidin and Bella Slatina, i. e. in the entire valley of the Danube, from the Serb frontiers to the Ossem River (¹).

On the slope of the ground, a 4-5m. wide trench is dug, with an average depth of 1.80-2 m. Another trench is dug perpendicularly to the above, so as to form under the ground all the space necessary for the housing of the people and the cattle, and for the stores. The roofing of this lair is done through the help of a frame made of uplaned timber logs: these are placed obliquely, on horizontal beams supported in the middle by wooden poles. The logs are covered with thatch, which is spread over with mud or clay and then covered with earth, so that the roof has a thickness of one meter. The walls of the lair are covered with clay inside and then they are white-washed. The height of the interior of the dwelling is usually of 2 meters.

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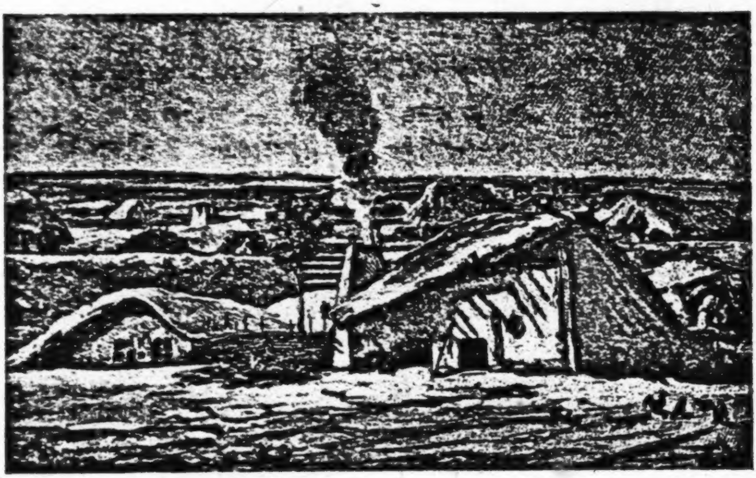

Fig. 49 A troglodyte village near the river Lom in Bulgaria.
(From a picture of the year 1892. Niederle, Manuel II 97).

The arrangement of spaces is typical and may be seen in the

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1) About the troglodyte houses, see also **T. Zlatev,** Balgar. kăsta p. 111 foll., **C. Jirecek,** Das Fürstenthum Bulgarien, 1891 p. 157, and **Niederle,** Manuel de l'antiquité slave 2, p. 97 and foll.

attached plan of such a house of the village of Dolna Mitropolia in 342
the Plevna District of the year 1895 (fig. 50).

This consists of two underground galleries. The first and main gallery has, after the entrance, three spaces, meant for the housing [23·1] of the family and of the cattle. The first is the anteroom (prust), the second is the stable (zemnik) and the third is the room (breg). The second gallery which is perpendicular to the first, comprises the house (kăsta) with the hearth and the cellar (called zadnik = back side).

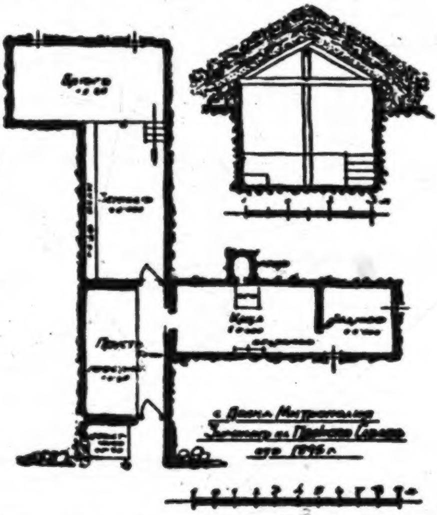

Fig. 50 Village Dolna Mitropolia. Trogle of Prokopi Savoff, 1895
(Zlatev, Bălg. Kăsta fig. 98)

The entrance, protected by the roof which is protruding, has, as a rule, an earthen plat-form (prastnik) where the inhabitants sit, or even sleep, in summer. [513]

After a slight slope of the ground, one goes through the entrance into the prust, which plays the role of an ante-room and which, in winter protects the inner spaces from the influence of the atmosphere and in summer, it is used for the habitation of the family, having for this purpose, an earthen sofa. Two doors open from the «prust» to the two main spaces of the house, the zemnik and the kăsta.

The zemnik is never less than 7 m. long and has mangers for the cattle on one side. After this room, one goes to the breg, that [231]

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342 [513] [354] has a floor higher by 0.80—0.90 than the rest, and is used as a bedroom for the members of the family. No wall separates these two spaces from each other, neither is there any provision for heating.

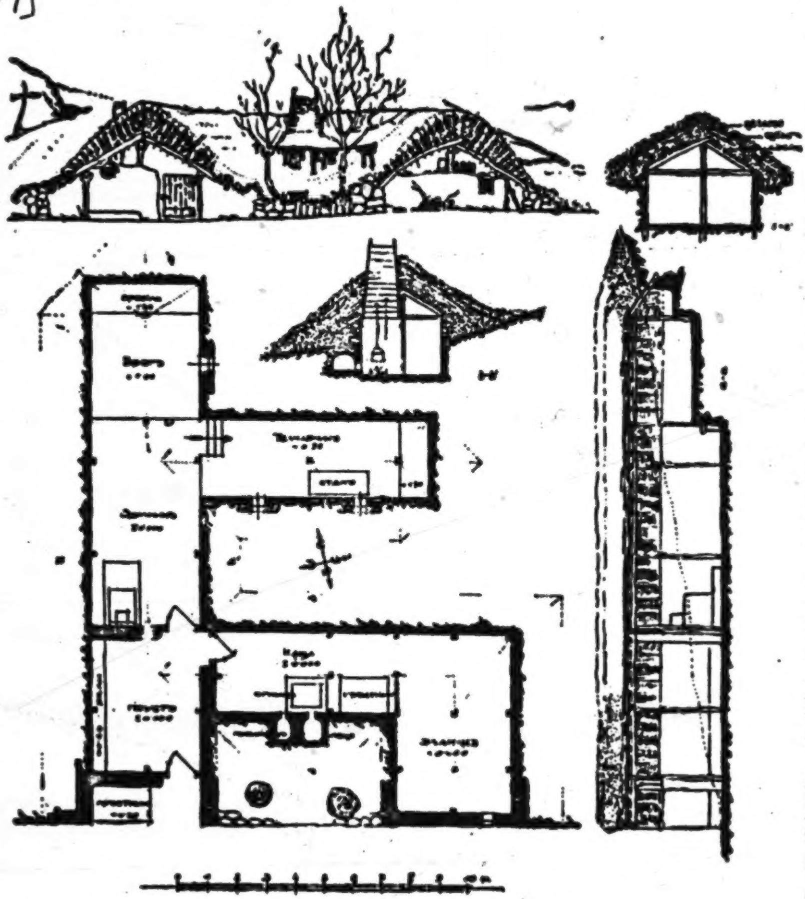

Fig. 51 Trogle of Pentso Tsoloff in the village Dolna Mitropolia, 1876
(Zlatev, Bălg. kăsta, fig. 97)

[354] [231] Instead of heating, the inhabitants keep warm by the heat omitted by the cattle in the zemnik. For this reason, the male and female buffalo

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are tied nearer the breg, for these animals emanate a lot of heat 342
while feeding. One or two sky-lights are to be found on the roof of 354
the breg and give some light to this very dark dug-out.

In the second gallery, as we have said, there is the main house. 231
It has a fire-place, 2×2 m., with a wide chimney for the escape of the
smoke. The bread is baked under the ash of this hearth and there 252
is an opening near the fire-place for the collection of the ashes. 251
Finally, the zadnik is the space behind the house, where food, ag- 353
ricultural products and other useful articles are kept (¹).

The same formation is seen in another lair of the same village, which was built in 1876 (Fig. 51.)

Dug-out houses existed from the ancient times among the Slavs, SL
and other peoples of central and Nothern Europe, but, as it is 172
shown by the remnants found, these dwellings constituted simple
shelters (abris). That is to say, the Slavs dug out a deep trench, of 342
more than one meter depth, which they covered with a roof of timbers, B
branches, hay and mud. According to Niederle «the construction of 342
the house, or rather of the roof, was more or less simple, according
to whether the stay in that place was to be of short duration; be- 171
cause the Slavs, used to live a nomadic life for a long time and till the beginnings of historic times». Such shelter-holes (fosses-abris) were already found in the Slav countries, of dimensions 1.50×4 meters, dating from the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. Their construction has been retained, though on a less primitive shape, until the 19th century in some districts of Russia and Poland (²). The reason of such a form of housing is the lack of forests and of timber for construction of houses in the steppe districts.

The troglodyte houses of Bulgaria prove of an evolution, obviously B
due to the influence exercised by surface houses; they are neither of SL
Slav nor of Bulgarian origin. Ancient authors, such as Strabo VII, 5, 12, 342
Plinius, Nat. Hist. IV, 80, Ptolemaeus (C. Müller, Ptolemaei Geographia I, 463), mention the «troglodytes» in the district of Little Skythia, now Dobroutcha, and in Dardania, who lived, like the Phrygians and the Armenians, in subterranean dwellings (³).

Consequently the Bulgars, and the Slavs who established them-

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1) **T. Zlatev** op. cit. p. 112 figg. 97-98.

2) **L. Niederle,** op. cit. 2 p. 96 foll., 98.

3) See **C. Jirecek,** op. cit. 157. **G. Kazarow,** Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte der Thraker, Sarajevo 1916, p. 30.

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342 selves in the valleys of the Danube, found both troglodyte and sur-
SL face dwellings in use among the previous inhabitants of these areas,
[342] i.e. the Thracians, from whom Roumanians of Vlachia and Moldavia,
and Albanians of the Skodra lake area took over these huts, called
bordeiu (¹).

More specially the Bulgars, who in their ancient home were living
B a nomad life, had no permanent houses. They lived just as the rest of
[361] Turanian peoples, in tents they put up in places where they could
find pastures for their herds; when the pastures were exhausted, camps
were dissolved and the tents carried with the nomads.

B When, under the leadership of Asparuch, Bulgars established a
175 strong base in the Delta of the Danube and when, using this strong-
648 hold as a base, they occupied all the area between this river and the
361 Balkan mountains, only then began the Bulgars to know the ad-
G vantages of permanent installation. For a long time, however, they
175 were wild fighters and lived on the peoples they subjugated, the old
648 Thracians, who had been hellenised, or latinised, and the other Greeks
SL and Slavs who had established themselves in those areas during the
[342] previous century (²). These Slavs, according to Procopius (³) and to
B the Biography of Saint Demetrius (⁴), knew only how to build (⁵)
[727] «miserable huts» or «tents» besides the underground shelters mentioned above. The thousands of Greek prisoners who were kidnapped during the Bulgarian invasions were «drafted» into the in-

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1) According to **Fr. Nopcsa,** Albanien, 1925, p. 11, these underground dwellings of Roumania and Bulgaria represent the immediate descendants of the pre-historic and Roman housings of the Haimos peninsula. The writings on the tiles found in pre-historic dwellings have a Thracian character. Remains of Thracian tribes have been found despite the Illyric over-layer, both, in the Skodra lake and in Dardania. Dobroutcha has always been a Thracian area.

2) **D. Zakythinos,** Οἱ Σλάβοι ἐν Ἑλλάδι, Athens, 1945, p. 27 «The permanent installation of Slav tribes in the Balkan peninsula begins only during the first years of the 7th Century».

3) **Procop.** De bello Gotth. 3, 14: Οἰκοῦσι δὲ (Σκλαβηνοί τε καὶ Ἄνται) ἐν καλύβαις οἰκτραῖς διεσκηνημένοι πολλῷ μὲν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἀμείβοντες δὲ ὡς τὰ πολλὰ τὸν τῆς ἐνοικήσεως ἕκαστοι χῶρον.

4) **A. Tougard,** De l'histoire profane dans les actes grecs des bollandistes. Paris 1874, p. 184, 190.

5) According to **Niederle,** op. cit. 2, p. 98, «it is easily understood that the Slavs used to build, besides the underground shelters (abris) which were covered by an additional wooden roof, light huts without any trenches on the model of the «koliba», built by the shepherds of the Karpathians and the Balkans, made of inter-woven branches of trees».

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1
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vader's country (¹) and they were obliged not only to cultivate the land on behalf of their owners, but also to carry out all other work and naturally to build permanent houses which were necessary, since Bulgars were to establish themselves for good in these newly conquered districts.

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For a long time Bulgars had either the disposition nor the sense to learning arts and crafts. Even where they had abandoned their incursions and lootings and were giving themselves to peaceful occupations, as agriculture and stock-breeding, they did not take to the arts. The palaces and the churches of Bulgaria have been built by foreigners, especially by Greeks, such as the beautiful palace of Aboba near Schumen, which is a monument of Byzantine style of the 9th or 10th century(²). But even later, after the 15th century, when Bulgaria, accord-

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1) The Bulgarian inroads on Greek territories for looting and capture of prisoners began in the period of Asparouch (679-701) and continued till the reign of Michael (1246-1257). King Krum, when he captured Adrianoupolis in 813, took away all her inhabitants, as well as those of the surrounding areas, all amounting to 40.000, into Bulgarian territory to the North of the Danube. Another 50.000 prisoners together with other loot, were taken during the winter of the same year from Thrace (**W. Slatarski,** Geschichte der Bulgaren, I, Leipzig, 1918 p. 15,29). According to the Bulgarian historian **Ivan Sakazov** (Bulgarische Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Berlin u. Leipzig, 1929, p. 57 foll.) «Bulgaria was filled up with prisoners and cattle, which formed the Bulgarian national wealth and made their well-being possible. It was on this basis that the material civilization was formed, which Omortag, Krum's heir, bequeathed to his descendents.» Later (1206), during a battle near the Tountza river, when the Bulgarian Ioannitzis or Skyloyiannis was totally defeated by the Greeks, 20.000 prisoners together with 3.000 carts were liberated, while they were led towards Bulgaria together with a great amount of loot. See **Diog. Xanalatos,** Οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ Βούλγαροι εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν καὶ Θρᾴκην. Α' Athens 1944 pp. 17, 22 etc. 33, 39, 40 etc. Cp. **K. Paparrigopoulos,** Ἱστορ. Ἑλλ. Ἔθνους 6th edition, tome 4, b, 186 and foll. t. 5, a 23. **K. Amandos,** Ἱστορία τοῦ Βυζαντινοῦ Κράτους Α' 1939 p. 411. Β' 1947, pp 5, 173, 426. Οἱ βόρειοι γείτονες τῆς Ἑλλάδος, 1923 p. 26 and 40 **Ant. Keramopoullos** Οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ βόρειοι γείτονες, Athens 1945, p. 167 and foll. **G. A. Megas,** Ἀδριανούπολις ἡ πολυχρουσεμένη in the periodical Ἑλληνικὴ Δημιουργία t. I 1948 pp. 93 and foll.

2) **L. Niederle,** op. cit. 112. **C. Jirecek** says that: «Even in the best years of the Middle Ages, during the reign of Tsar Symeon, according to the evidence given by Joannis Exarchos, there were to be seen but straw-covered huts in Bulgaria, except for the palace of the king». Straw-covered huts in Bulgaria are also mentioned by Kantakouzinos, 1, 144, edit. Bonn.

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According to the Bulgarian historian **I. Sakazov,** op cit. p. 41, «The very beginnings of an economic organisation in Bulgaria appeared in the court of the Tsars and with the aristocracy, who were trying to imitate the Byzan-

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1
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648 But even later, after the 15th century, when Bulgaria, according
B to Zlatev (p. 154) has enjoyed peace and quietness under the strong
175 Turkish authority and when together with economic flourish the building
648 art progressed, especially in the mountainous areas, even then
[463] the construction of houses, in Bulgaria and in the rest of Balcan countries
was done by foreign, mainly Greek, builders from Western Macedonia
[177] and Epirus, the famous «Mastorochoria» (builder's villages)(1).

[341] We can thus explain the great similarity between the Bulgarian
rural, and later urban, house to the Greek house as regards arrangement
[342] of spaces external architecture and the methods of building.
[171] Consequently, the evolution presented by the Bulgarian house from
its simplest original forms to the more composite ones, not only on the
G former Greek lands (Rodope, Eastern Roumelia, Plate XVI) but also in
[342] the districts over the Haimos mountains (Plate XIII-XV) it is the
[171] same as that of the Greek house.

Zlatev knows the builders of Western Macedonia when he says
B that it is they who introduced the beautiful arched capitals to Western
177 Bulgaria, that sometimes hang freely at the prostoon of the houses.
341 But Zlatev sees in these a mark of the «Italian Rennaissance» which
«the Macedonians transferred from the eastern shores of the Adriatic(!)
to Western Bulgaria» (p. 155). This Italian Rennaissance,
according to the Bulgarian architect, «was also transplanted in the
house building of Eastern Bulgaria, yet through another route, namely
through Constantinople and Adrianople, and the Aegean coasts, where
it took a Byzantine influence»! That is to say, Zlatev does recognize

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tine court in everything. There were many foreign prisoners in the Bulgarian capital who were specialists in various arts, as well as free Byzantine master-technicians, even during the periods when the relations of Bulgaria with Byzantion were peaceful. We can safely say that the first teachers of the Bulgarians on art, crafts and handicrafts were foreigners. Everything which the court or the aristocrats needed, was made by these artisans». The fact that Greek craftsmen were teachers of the Bulgarians in building churches and houses, and that Byzantion sent craftsmen, builders, painters etc. into Bulgaria, may be seen in **I. Sakazov**, op. cit. pp. 46, 59, 78.

G 1) On a total of twenty ancient tombs excavated in W. Macedonia by
A. Keramopoullos, four contained, among other offerings, the tools of the dead
[172] (Minutes of Arch. Society, 1934. p. 77, 79, 80). It can be thus said that the
craft of house-builder has been handed from father to son in that area
[463] for at least 2 000 years. (See **Ant. Keramopoullos,** Τί εἶναι οἱ Κουτσόβλαχοι
[331] Athens 1939, p. 56). About Epirote craftsmen see **Ang. Hadjimichali,** Ἠπειρωτικὴ
λαϊκὴ τέχνη. Ἠπειρωτικὰ Χρονικὰ Ε' 1930 p. foll and «La maison grecque»
in L'Hellénisme Contemporain, Ser. II, 3 (1949) pp. 250 foll.

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the Greek influence on Bulgarian architecture; but he attributes it to the Italian Renaissance elements of art introduced long before from Byzantium to the Western Europe as well. The Bulgarian author, however, not being able to ignore the historical truth completely, admits somewhat vaguely the links that connected his country with Hellenic cilivisation even during the Turkish occupation. He says that: «The far reaching boundaries of the Ottoman empire isolated the Bulgarian race from the civilized world and thus neutralized the various influences. The Bulgarian people, being thus isolated, was placed under the influence of the Byzantine civilization under which it has been in the past and with which it was closely connected» (p. 155).

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The remarks of Jovan Cvijic′ are thus proved by the facts; he says the following about the Bulgarian house: «Before the Bulgarian liberation (1878) most of the houses belonged to the farm house (tsiflik) type (1). On the Haimos mountains, however, and in the ends of the Hevros plain, and above all in the Rodope valleys we see big two-storied houses, due to Greco-mediterranean and Byzantine influence».

B. THE JUGOSLAV HOUSE

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About the Jugoslav dwellings, I did not manage to have under consideration a survey so detailed as that I had about Bulgarian housings(2); that is why I shall limit myself, for the time being, to the studies of R. Meringer on the popular house of Bosnia and Herzegovina(3) and to elements given on the Jugoslav houses by some

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1) He means the agricultural house of the slave-farmers of the Thessalian, Macedonian and Thracian valleys and of the other countries that were under Turkish rule. **J. Cvijic**, Peninsule Balkanique p. 250.

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2) The relative surveys, which I could not find in the local libraries, are the following:

1. **M. Murko,** Zur Geschichte des volkstümlichen Hauses bei den Südslaven (Mittheilungen der Anthropol. Gesellschaft, vol. 35-36, Wien, 1906).
2. **K. Rhamm,** Ethnographische Beiträge zur germanisch-slavischen Alterthumskunde I-III, Braunschweig, 1905-1910 (II Altslav. Wohnhaus).
3. **A. Haberlandt,** Volkskunst der Balkanländer, Wien 1918.
4. **A. Haberlandt,** Kulturwissenschaft. Beiträge zur Volkskunde von Montenegro, Albanien u. Serbien, Wien, 1917.

3) **R. Meringer** Das volkstümliche Haus in Bosnien und der Hercegovina (Wissenschaftl. Mittheilungen aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina, VII, 1900, pp. 249-290). **R. Meringer,** Die Stellung des bosnischen Houses und Etymo-

342 [127] general works, such as the previously mentioned books by Cvijic' and Niederle. Finally I shall refer to the recent remarks of the Russian ethnologist S. A. Tokariof who, in the early days of 1946, toured the Balkan countries and published his «Ethnographical Remarks on the Balkan Countries» in the periodical «Soviet Ethnography» No 2, 1946(¹).

342 192 Cvijic' accepts that the kuc'a[3] is the original form of the primitive house of the Jugoslav population; it includes the minimum of covered space needed, namely only one room. «Later», he says, «this house was extended through additions and auxiliary spaces, built on both sides of this main room either horizontally or vertically. All these appendices have their own name, but none is called kuc'a» (²).

[353] The word kuc'a, meaning «house», is still used among the people to represent the room with the hearth where one enters first when going into the house. «It appears», says Cvijic', «that the first of these additions it is the store, a room where they used to keep various articles, mainly clothes. This room is sometimes called by the Greek name ciller (cellar) or by other names probably of Turkish origin, such as suldrma, hudzera. Bedrooms were added later, outside the kuc'a, in

[513] [343] [592] the form of small separate wooden houses. These are still in wide use and are called vajat. Each married member of the zadruga (family group) has its own vajat. Later, other rooms were added to the house itself and were then used for night shelter. Consequently, the family does not sleep only in the kuc'a, around the fire, or in the vajat. These rooms are called soba or odaja...»

342 171 «According to all indications, the primitive house of only one room, had the same shape in all the Balkan Slav people. In many areas, however, this ancient shape that was maintained only in the mountainous areas is not remembered any more» (p. 226). The picture of such a primitive house of shepherds in the Skardo Mountain (Shardagh) shows a conical hut made of long bars, with a fireplace in its centre (p. 227).

A. Haberlandt also mentions such huts, used as permanent dwellings by shepherds and poor people in NE Montenegro and in Eastern and Southern Serbia. As it may be also seen from a manuscript of the

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logien zum Hausrath (Sitzungsber. der philos.-hist. Kl. der Akad. d. Wissenschaften, vol. 144, Wien 1902, fig. 2).

1) See translation of this article in the journal «Μόρφωση» Athens 25 Dec. 1946, B. Vol. C No. 3, pp. 125-132.

2) J. Cvijic' La Péninsule Balkanique, Paris 1918, pp. 225 foll.

3[i.e. - family house - see p.65 - Analyst.]

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Austrian Colonel Boroviczka, these huts were, in 1858, the normal type of house in the Kossovo valley (1).

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The Czech historian L. Niederle is more plain about the present subject. According to him the old typical house of the Balkan Slavs appears as a simple hut (kuc'a) with small auxiliary spaces near it. But when he examines the Slav dwellings in general, he says that «only the Serbs, the Kroats and the Bulgars ignored the ante-room from the beginning (le vestibule)», that is the second room, which was built in front of the entrance of the single room of the Slav house already before the 11th century, at first in order to protect the entrance against the direct influence of the rain, the snow or the cold; but later it constituted a separate space, used for the storing of various articles, for the stabling of cattle and for the habitation of persons in summer months (Fig. 45, b). «We must therefore suppose», says Niederle, «that the Slavs of South had abandoned their primary Northern homeland before the ante-room (vestibule or antichamber) had formed an essential and independent part of the house in the Northern countries. This progress, on the other hand, would not have been possible, as long as the population lived under semi-nomadic conditions and did not build permanent, spacy and strong shelters. Consequently, the transition to the permanent habitation was made from the 6th to the 11th century, that is to say at a period when the main bulk of the Jugoslavs had already descended towards the Danube and even more to the South of it» (2).

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It is thus explained why the ancient Jugoslav house did not follow the evolution of the houses of the Slav peoples living in Eastern and central Europe, but has the primitive form of a Slav house, i. e. the form of a simple hut from the very beginning.

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But also another great progress achieved by the Slav house architecture before the 10th century, under foreign influence this time, remained unknown to the old Jugoslav house: it is the creation, in the interior of the house, of the «izba» with its stove and later with its kitchen, which originated, as we have seen, (pp. 71 foll. above) from a German influence. Niederle says: «Only the old Jugoslav kuc'as have no ovens but just one hearth. This leads us to believe that: the Jugoslavs started their migration to the South before the introduction of the oven or of the stove into their houses» (3).

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1) **Franz Baron Nopcsa,** Albanien, Berlin 1925, p. 8.
2) **L. Niederle,** Manuel de l'antiquité slave. Paris, 1926, 2, 102 foll.
3) **L. Niederle,** op. cit. 122.

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Another characteristic of the Slav house, the «kleti», a small separate building, that was originally constructed by the Slavs near their own house, without any hearth, and was used as a store-room and at the same time as stable and as bedroom for young couples, it exists in the Serb houses, as well as in the Russian ones. This is a proof that the Jugoslav were aware of its existence already in the 6th and 7th centuries, when they arrived at the Greek peninsula. This space appears, even to-day, either as a store-room, or a chamber without any hearth, to be used especially by married members of the family. Thus in the Serb farm-houses belonging to one zadruga, one may count as many klijets i.e. small wooden buildings round the family kuc'a, as there are couples in the family.

From the above we may conclude that, when establishing themselves on this side of the Danube in lands of the Byzantine empire, the Jugoslavs knew only the simpler, the primitive forms of Slav houses and consequently the entire evolution which is shown by the Jugoslav house, especially in the purely Serb countries, has been accomplished on Balkan soil under the influence of the building methods in use in the Balkan peninsula from ancient times.

We have already said that Cvijic' distinguishes a type of Greco-mediterranean house which «probably originates from the old Byzantine houses». «We can also see this house», he writes, «in all the Koutsovlach villages, even in the ones with a continental climate, as well as in the Slav populations of Mijaci and Mavrovci, at the centre of the peninsula».

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According to Cvijic', «the Greco-mediterranean house differs slightly or not at all from the house of the Vardar district (maison vardarienne) for which it is used as the model (le prototype)». The same may be said of the Morava valley house (maison moravienne) whose one component, the portico (auvent), has the obviously Greek name doksat (Greek δοξᾶτος) while this same component, more to the South, in the Vardar district, is called by another Greek name: krevet (Greek κρεββάτι)(¹). As we have seen, even the first of the additions to the kuc'a, namely the place where various articles are kept, is called

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1) **J. Cvijic'** op. cit. p. 224 Cf. the κρεββάτα of the houses of Ambelakia, Rapsani, Arta etc. (**G. Megas**, Θεσσ. Οἰκ., pp. 86 foll., 95 foll. and the δοξᾶτον of the Kastoria noble houses (**A. Orlandos**, 'Αρχεῖον Βυζαντ. Μνημ. 'Ελλάδος B p. 181 foll. p. 196 foll.).

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by the Greek name of ciler (κελλάρι=cellar) or by Turkish names, proving that this addition to the local house building was made only later, in the years of the Turkish occupation, when Turkish names replaced the older Greek ones. Y 342 171 192

It should also be noted that the tiles, which replaced thatch and willows for the roofing of the Serb houses, are called by the Greek name of keramid (¹). The courtyard of the houses in the Herzegovina, with its stone paved ground, the stone low walls, the creeping vine and the flowers, is also called by the Greek name of «avlija» (²), which is also used in Sarajevo. Se [342] Y [351]

Unfortunately we cannot follow the evolution of the Jugoslav house in detail except in Bosnia and Herzegovina because only these two countries have been surveyed by Rudolf Meringer, as it has been mentioned before. Y 342 184

At first, it must be noted that the construction of houses in these two Slav countries presents some differences, mainly as regards the building materials available in each area The Bosnian house, because of the wooded nature of the country, is in the most cases built of wood and has a very steep high roof, covered with wooden planks. The Herzegovinian house on the other hand is stone-built from the foundations to the roof, which is usually covered with slates. Y [333] Another, more important, difference, concerns the composition of the house. In Bosnia, the house has two rooms; one of these is the kitchen (kuhinja, kuc'a) and the other the chamber (soba), each room having a different method of heating; the kitchen has an open fire-place (ognichte) and the room has a stove (pec). In Herzegovina, the house has one room and has the fire-place near one of the walls (Kamin) (³). Y [354]

The simpler forms of the bipartite dwelling are shown in figg. 52 and 53. The first of these, entirely primitive in the method and the means of construction, has its walls woven like a basket and its high roof is covered with straw, fixed by long poles coming Y 342

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1) According to **Cvijic'** op. cit. p. 231 «the first tile (céramida) was taken to Sumadija by tilers of the districts Pirot and Nic in the first years of the 19th century».

2) **R. Meringer** in Wissensch. Mitteil aus Bosnien VII p. 267. It should be noted that there are many Greek names for utensils and furniture of the Serv and the Bosnian house, f. i. musandra (μεσάντρα), deska (δίσκος), krevet (κρεββάτι) etc. **R. Meringer** in Sitzungsber. d. Akad. Wien 144, 2,31. Se [192]

3) **R. Meringer,** Das volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien pp. 251, 285, 289. Die Stellung des bosn. Hauses, op. cit. p. 2. 30 and foll.

Y 342 down from the middle beam. The second house has whitewashed walls, a tall roof covered with roughly planed wooden planks.

This bipartite house has its door opening always on the kitchen and never on the chamber. A wooden roof (tavan) is found only over the chamber and never over the kitchen. (See plan and section of Bosnian house, fig. 46 above).

According to Meringer, the chamber in the above house was formed by the separation of one part of the original one-roomed house (¹). SL [342] But the evolution of the Slav house forms in the Western Karpathians, the study of which has helped also in explaining the heating

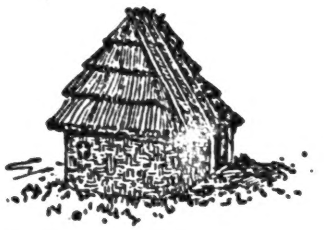

Fig. 52 Primitive two-room little house with walls made of a fence of bars and the roof of willow

(Meringer, Volkstümliches Haus in Bosnien, f. 5)

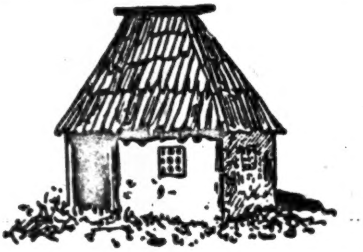

Fig. 53 Two-room little house in the area of Dolnja Tuzla in Bosnia

(Meringer, Volkstümliches Haus in Bosnien, f. 6)

SL 342 system of Slav houses (see fig. 45 above), also shows in a persuasive way that the composition of this bipartite building as well, may have derived from the addition of a space, which was used as an ante-room, to the original room of the cottage.

The increase of space was achieved in the Bosnian house also by the construction of one room or one storeroom in the interior of the high roof, exactly over the sleeping chamber, that is the soba; this is considered by Meringer as the first step towards the formation of a two-storey house in Bosnia (Fig. 54).

In the Herzegovina, as stated, one usually meets the simpler forms of houses, but a certain tendency is felt towards a more elaborate formation of house. Thus, some old houses which, according to Meringer, were originally one-roomed, finally acquired two other three

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1) **R. Meringer**, Das volkst. Haus... pp. 253, 286 Nr. 4. Die Stellung des bosn. Hauses... p. 2.

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rooms either by additions or by an internal sub-division of the original space (figg. 55 and 56, Plate XVII, 1 and 2) (¹).

[171]

Meringer has already noted the similarity of the Bosnian house to that of Kroatia in the Zagobaria, and concluded that the Bosnian house may well have originated as to its main form from Kroatia, but that in its new country, it has followed a separate evolution (²). In other words, the Bosnian house, in its simple forms is of Slav origin, acknowledging the influence of the Slav houses of the Northern Danube area; its more developped forms, however, belong to another cycle of housing architecture.

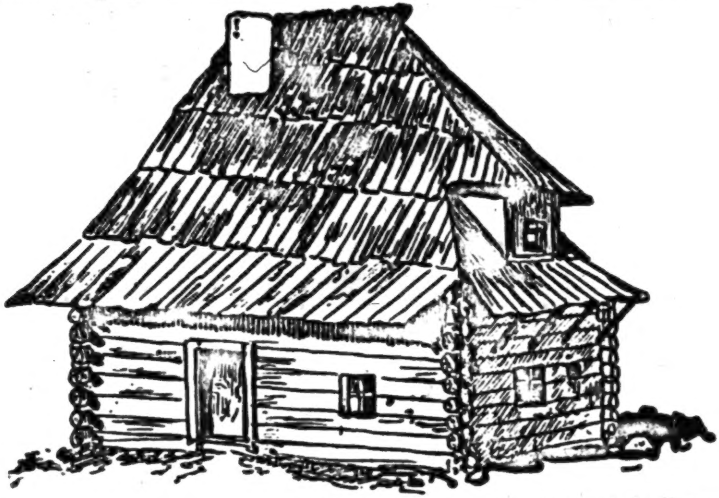

Fig. 54 A two-room house with another room under the roof, in Varesch (Meringer, Volkstümliches Haus in Bosnien, fig. 51 b)

The main element in the evolution of the Bosnian house was apparently the addition of an open portico on its front part, that is to say the addition of a prostoon, which can be seen in the one and two-floor houses. Another evolutionary element is the addition of a third space on the other side of the kuc'a or kuhinja, the side of the kitchen. By these later additions the Bosnian house has obtained its tripartite formation (Plate XVII 5, 6).

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1) **Meringer,** Das volkst. Haus p. 273.

2) **Meringer,** Die Stellung des bosn. Houses p. 38.

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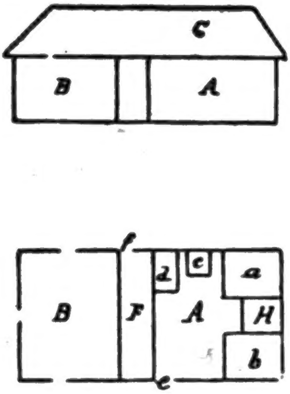
The prostoon was also here that easily moulded and transformed element of the house, which we have already noted at the Greek and



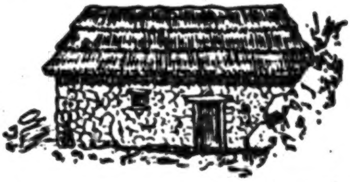


Fig. 55 Herzegovenian house in Predolje, district of Stolac

(Meringer, Volkstümliches Haus in Bosnien und der Hercegovina, figg. 61-63)

First it consisted of one space (A) without a roof, then it was enlarged by a new room (B) and a corridor (F)

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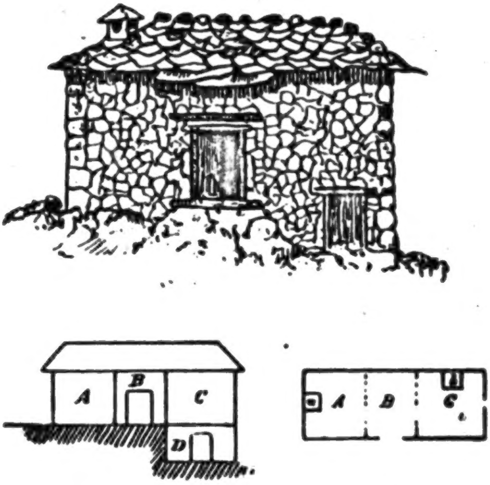

Section Plan

Fig. 56 House in the village of Dreznica, area of Mostari, built some 200 years ago

(Meringer, Volkstüm. Haus in Bosnien, figg. 64-66)

the Bulgarian houses. Here also, it either remains completely open (fig. 57, Plate XVII 6,7) or it is closed on one or both its ends,

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on the ground floor and on the first floor as well. Some additional 342
spaces are thus formed, giving a large variety of forms to the frontage
of the houses (Figg. 58 and 60, Plate XVII 8).

The prostoon, especially in the Moslem houses of the towns of Y
Bosnia, is completely closed at the front on the upper floor because G
of the way Moslem women live. Thus, a large and wide hall (divanhana) 342
is formed in front of the rooms, with projecting closed balconies, as 171
we have seen them in the houses of Northern Greece and Rodope.

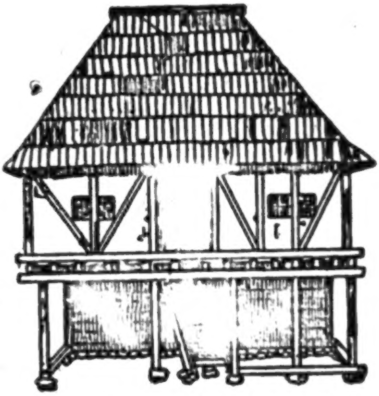

Fig. 57 House with an open portico in Novi

(Meringer, Volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien, fig. 33)

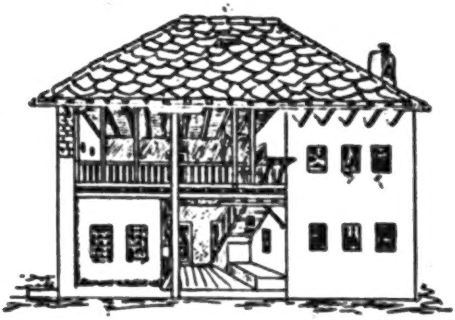

Fig. 58 Moslem house in Mostari with a prostoon open in the middle of the lower floor and over all the left part of the upper one

(Meringer, Volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien fig. 37)

In the more developed forms, the enclosed spaces which are formed at the end of the prostoon extend over the building line and thus give to the vertical aspect of the house the form of a Π.

Such a developed form of Bosnia house can be seen in the Moslem one of Travnik (Fig. 61) whose plans may be seen in Plate XVII, 9. The ground floor of this house consists of two main rooms (S and St) and of one prostoon, one part of which has been separated and formed a kitchen (K). Two more rooms have been built on the front (S-S) on either side of the entrance, thus giving the form of Π to the plan of the house.

The disposition of space is more elaborate on the upper floor. The divanhana is not one of the sides of the house, but in the centre of the floor. This was the reason why Meringer found it difficult to

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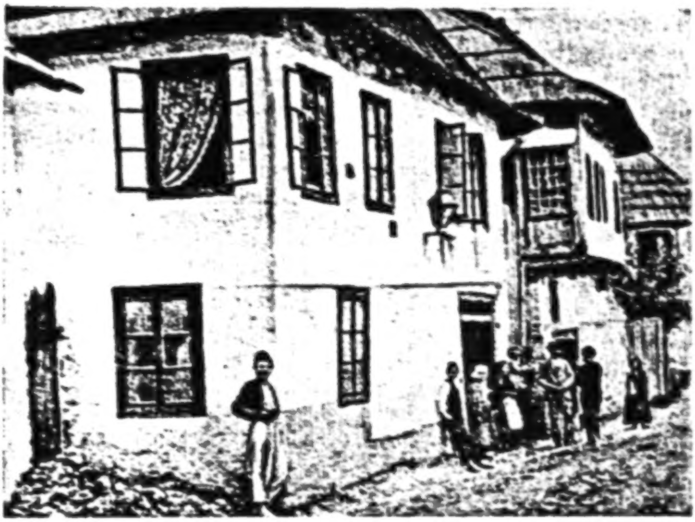

Fig. 59 House in the town Travnik
(Meringer, Volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien fig. 72)

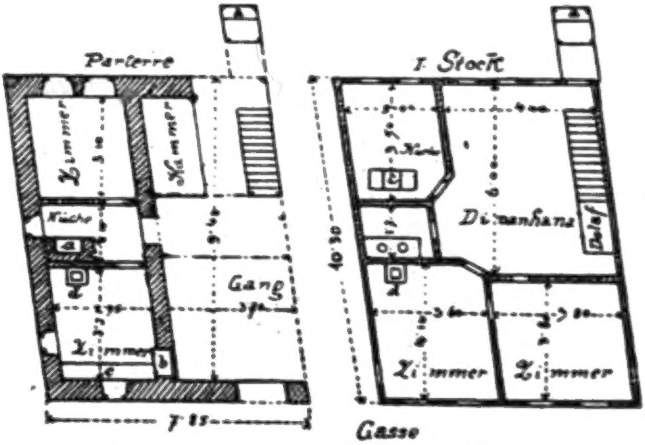
Parterre
Zimmer
Kammer
Küche
a
b
c
Zimmer
Gang
7.85
I. Stock
Divanhane
Dolaf
Zimmer
Zimmer
40.30
Gasse

Fig. 60 Plan of the above Moslem house with the prostoon on the upper floor closed on all sides
(Meringer, Volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien fig. 73)

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explain the origin of that type of house. This formation, however, being the last stage in the development of the prostyle wide-fronted house, can be fully understood when one considers the similar forms of Greek houses. We must then suppose that before reaching the above stage, there was a simpler arrangement of space, with the prostoon remaining intact. The increase of space is achieved by the addition of two rooms on the frontage of the house on each side of the staircase, as it can be seen on Plate IV 3e of the Greek house. Later in order to obtain a greater degree of security in the house, the front part of the house was closed by a high wall reaching up till the roof and including the staircase within the building, as it is seen on Plate IV 3 f. Finally, the need to obtain additional spaces, brought about the separation of the two ends of the prostoon and their transformation into rooms.

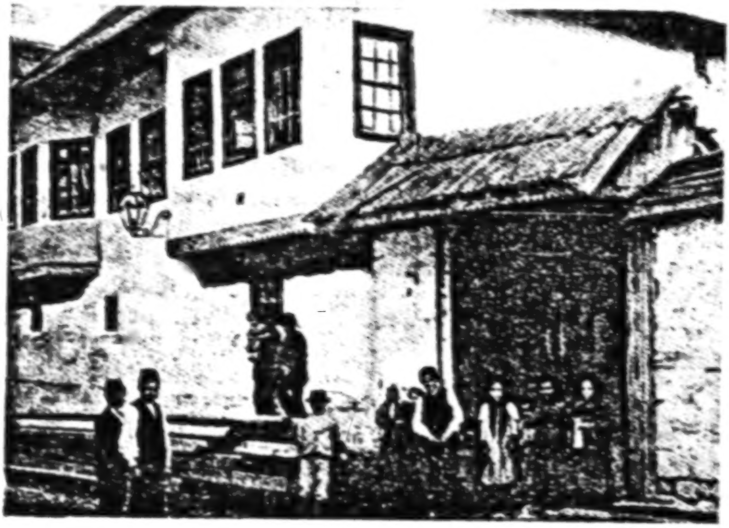

Fig. 61 Moslem house of Travnik with a covered gate-space leading to the courtyard. See plans of it on Plate XVII Nr. 9
(Meringer, Volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien fig 74)

Thus, a part of the prostoon, remained as an empty space, in the centre of the house, and formed a central room, into which the doors of all the other rooms open and which, owing to its origin, kept the original name of the prostoon, divanhana.

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1
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Serbs EF6
Slavic Peoples
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Thus, the evolution of the Bosnian house from the simpler to the more composite forms, as shown in plate XVII, which we compiled on the basis of plans of houses studied by R. Meringer, does not differ, in its general lines, from that of the Greek houses. That is to say, also the Bosnian house mainly owes its final form to the gradual modification of the prostoon, which extended in front of the rooms, just as with the Greek and the Bulgarian houses.

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Therefore, the remark made by Cvijic years ago, basically retains all its value, namely that the Greco-mediterranean type of house can be seen in Southern Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria and, in general, in all countries that were included in the Byzantine Empire or that had felt the influence of its civilization (¹).

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From that point of view, the remarks of the Russian ethnologist S. A. Tokariof are interesting. Tokariof, as we have said, studied four years ago the shapes of the popular houses of the Balkan Slav countries. When describing the Moravian type of house, he says: «The old houses (²) are built mostly of branches and bricks, plastered on both sides with mud The buildings are one-storied as a rule, but often there are houses with basements, dug into the ground. The floor is of beaten

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1) When **C. Jirecek**, in his book Geschichte der Serben, vol. 2. I. Gotha 1918, p 74 foll deals with the Serbian houses of the Middle Ages, he says: «Only the narrow houses inside the royal castles were more solidly built. But, according to Guillaume Adam, the courts of the kings and the nobles were enclosed by fences made of wooden posts. Only in the towns of the ex-Byzantine areas does one see «palaces» such as the one preserved in Melenikon; it is a Buzantine house of nobles with two floors, a large reception room and a square tower During that period there were stonebuilt houses of many floors with open and closed balconies in the sea side towns of Cattaro, Antivari and Dulcigno. High houses were also to be seen in towns that were of Greek origin. In the villages most of the houses were wooden huts with a roof of straw. In the area of the Karst mountain, one could see stone houses, built without any mortar and of a rectangular shape. The fire place was the centre of the house. In the houses of richer inhabitants, meals were served, as in monasteries, on tables covered with a tablecloth It spite, however, of this general imitation of the Byzantine ways of life, when Greeks visited the court of king Stephen Ouros (1268) their impression was that it was poor and primitive». (page 81). Cf. **Fr. Krauss**, Slavische Volkforschungen Leipzig. 1908, p. 4 foll.

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To prove the fact that Greek masons («majstori» and «protomajstori») worked in great numbers at the building of the fine churches, monasteries, palaces and other buildings in Serbia, see **C. Jirecek**, op cit p. 73.

2) I copy the text of the translation as it was published in «Μόρφωση» 1946 p. 130 and foll.

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earth. The roof is always of the saddle-type and is covered with tiles. In the old days, as it is said, the roofs were covered with thatch and wood. The roof is supported by coupled beams. Originally, the house was divided into two parts: the kitchen and the room».

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«It is characteristic, he says, to note the open fire-place at the kitchen wall, which is usually kept even after the kitchen has been made into a room. An iron stove is also used now. The house is usually approached through a covered terrace, occupying part of the front wall and supported by small arched pillars, that gives a very characteristic appearance to these buildings. In the old days, most of the houses had a balcony or a covered portico extending all along the front of the house. These disappeared in the course of various changes, but their traces can often be seen as yet».

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«The characteristic mark of the house is given by the fire-place, that is all black from the smoke of years. A chain hangs over the fire-place .... Also the bread is baked there; a big, semicircular cover is used for that purpose. This cover is placed over the bread, and live coals are placed over the cover which bakes the bread».

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When further examining the architecture of the Croat villages, the Russian investigator finds «many common elements with the Eastern — Slav shapes — many more than with the Serbs and the Bulgars. The new houses are made of stone, but many old houses have remained which were not made of round bars but of adzed wood logs, or of wood planks, placed aslant. The ends of the logs protrude irregularly. Roofs are all of the eagle type and project from the walls very strongly. Most of them are covered with tiles, but there are some made of thatch. The one-storey houses prevail, and the plan of the house is very primitive. One can often see houses with only one room, but, as a rule, we see houses with two or three rooms. One of the rooms is called «hiza» (as the entire house), and the other, «hizitsa». If there is a third room, this is either an intermediate passage with a fire-place or a cellar... The most interesting point is that almost all the old houses have a petchka (stove) of about the same type as the Russian one. On the wall facing the stove and diagonally, we can see the ikons and photographs hanging there. This is similar to the Russian «good corner» ... (p. 132).

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The general conclusion Tokariof draws from his remarks on the architecture of the Balkan Slav peoples is particularly didactic. He says: «The popular architecture of the Croat village, near Zagreb, completely differs in its whole from the architecture prevailing in

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the Balkan peninsula. We find here a whole series of elements and conditions, entirely unknown to Serbs and Bulgars: buildings made of adzed wood, two sided thatch roof, Russian type of stove (petschka) instead of a fire-plase (tzaki), «good corner» facing it, etc. Similar phenomena exist in Slovenia (see the works of A.N. Harouzin) but do not further to the South, over the Savo River. One is driven to think of a movement of civilization, from North to South that has probably some relation to the invasion of the Slavs. Further to the South, over the Savo and the Danube, this flow was exhausted and Slav colonists, who had reached more southward than all others, the forefathers of Bulgars and Serbs, assimilated some shapes of civilization that previously existed there (stone architecture, houses with fire-place, etc.). And the forefathers of Croats and Slovens, who do not belong to this vanguard of colonisation and did not go so far to the South, retained the ancient Slav building forms» (p. 132).

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Thus, from a mere examination of the forms of popular architecture the Slavonian ethnologist drew conclusions about the crossbreeding of civilizations on the Balkan peninsula and about the influence on it of «previously existing» forms of civilization that caused, as he says, the «exhaustion of the flow of civilization» (?) moving from North to South. The envoy of the Soviet Academy does not say, or perhaps does not judge necessary to say, what was exactly the character and the origin of this indigenous civilization that taught the Slav colonist vanguard higher forms of human habitation. But it is expressedly proved that, while the Northern Slavs owe much of the important progress of their national house building shapes to foreign, and especially German, influences, the Slavs of the South, when developing the form of their rural and their urban house, had the Greek houses as a model before their eyes.

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece
Albania EG1

III. THE HOUSES OF THE ALBANIANS

The Albanians, as descendants of the ancient Illyrians (1), belong, as well as the Greeks, to the most ancient inhabitants of the Haimos Peninsula, but they have not developed their own civilization either in ancient times nor in medieval years. Living almost isolated on a mountainous and inaccessible country, the Albanians have retained for many centuries their ancient customs, and even to-day they represent the patriarchal level in the evolution of civilization (2). This is the reason why everything connected with the life and the dwellings of the Albanians presents a particular interest to the numerous foreign tourists and ethnographers who, from time to time, have made relative surveys. 101

The most complete survey on the dwellings of the Albanians is, as far as I know, the book on Albania by Franz Baron Nopcsa (3). In this book, the author has summed up his previous impressions on housing in Northern Albania (4), and, at the same time, took into 342 114

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1) The question of the origin of Albanians has not yet been clarified. Some recent linguistic surveys question the origin of the Albanian language from the Illyrian and accept a rather close relation between the Albanian and Thracian languages. C. Patsch (see **Herbert Louis,** Albanien, Stuttgart, 1927, p. 41) has found traces of Thracians near the Adriatic sea. [174]

2) See **K. Amantos,** Οἱ Βόρειοι Γείτονες τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Athens, 1923, pp. 129-189. **A. Keramopoulos,** Οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ Βόρειοι Γείτονες. Athens, 1945. p. 198. Compare the journeys of **K. Steinmetz, E. Liebest,** and **Fr. Nopcsa** in «Zur Kunde der Balkanhalbinsel hrsg. von C. Patsch, vol. 1 3. 6 10. 11. **Baschmakoff,** A travers le Montenegro et le pays de Geuges, St. Petrsb. 1911 and **H. Louis,** pp. 36-40.

3) **Franz Baron Nopcsa,** Albanien, Bauten, Trachten, Geräte, Nordalbaniens, Berlin und Leipzig, 1925. Nopcsa is followed by **H. Louis,** on the subject of Albanian houses (p. 53-59).

4) **Fr. Baron Nopcsa,** Aus Sala und Klementi (Zur Kunde der Balkanhalbinsel hrsg. von Patsh, vol. II) Sarajevo 1910. Haus und Hausrath im Katholischen Nordalbanien (volume 16) Sarajevo 1912.

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A 342 [114] consideration the remarks of all other previous investigators, especially those of J. Von Hahn (1) and A. Haberlandt (2).

According to Nopcsa, the social status existing in Albania which, as Haberlandt remarked, has not changed since the medieval years, the lack of security, frequent revolutions and the systematic burning by the Turkish army of the houses of the fugitives from justice, contributed, before 1909, in bringing the housing situation to a very low level. Inhabitants of some mountainous regions of Albania (Sala, Kastrati), have stated that any relatively high buildings were considered as a novelty introduced into the country only before sixty years. A [133] According to Nopcsa, before the introduction of the two-storey house with a prostoon and of the Kula, the Albanians, who live in mountainous regions, the two-thirds of the country being at an altitude of over 1.000 meters, must have inhabited low huts, comprising one or two rooms at most and covered with hay or branches. Generally speaking, the evolution from the simpler forms of housing to the more composite ones has been very slow and toilsome in Albania, comparable to the slow process of Albanian civilisation.

A [127] Here below I shall try to consider the house of Northern Albania, studied by Nopcsa, and, as regards Middle Albania (3), I shall only refer to the little but verified information we have from von Hahn and Ekrem bei Vlora (4).

According to Nopcsa, we distinguish in Albania a) houses of temporary or semi-temporary and permanent character, and b) houses built of timber, of other organic material and of stone.

In Northern Albania we first see the most primitive forms of housing, such as the cave dwellings of the Cem valley with the Cruda tribe, which entirely correspond to the prehistoric shelters. Y [342] Caves formed at the ends of the valley, were enclosed by stone

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1) **J. G. von Hahn,** Albanische Studien. Jena 1853/54.

2) **A. Haberlandt,** Kulturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Volkskunde von Montenegro, Albanien und Serbien. Zeitschrift für Oesterreichische Volkskunde, Ergänzungsband 23, Wien 1918 — Volkskunst der Balkanländer, Wien 1919.

A [171] 3) The area to the South of the Avlon gulf, as far as the Greek border is not examined in this book. This area is very wrongly referred to as Southern Albania in foreign surveys The houses of this region are those of North Epirus and their building style is purely Greek.

4) **Ekrem bei Vlora,** Aus Berat und vom Tomor. Tagebuchblätter (Zur Kunde d. Balkanh. 13) Sarajevo 1911.

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walls or woven branches and were thus converted into a cave dwelling, which is also met in many places of the Herzegovina(¹).

But also the trogle, that other form of semi-underground dwelling which, as already said, was from time immemorial used by the Thracians in Scythia Minor and Dardania, is also to be found in the plain between the Scodra lake and Tuzi, which is near the frontier in the area of the Hoti tribe, and it constitutes to-day a form of temporary housing.

Nopcsa describes the construction of this hut as follows: «A trench is first dug in the ground, having 6 m. length, 3 m. width and 0.30 m. depth, in a parallelopiped (see fig. 62). A stone wall is then built on all sides of the trench, it excels the ground by 0.30 m. on the long sides and on the short sides by almost 2 m., and is continually reduced in its width. The main wooden beam is then fixed on the short side walls, and a saddle type roof is erected, covered with hay. Earth is then accumulated on the outside of the walls, so that the ends of the roof come into contact with it. The earth is soon covered with wild plants, and its artificial character is covered with green in a very short time; only roofs project then from the ground, and nothing else is seen in the inhabited areas. The hight of the hut in the inside is from 1.3 m. to 2 m. The entrance is constructed on one of the short sides, not higher than 1.2 m. It looks like an opening which is not closed by a door, but simply with thorny bushes during the night. On the wall that faces the door a fireplace is built. In winter time shepherds and flocks live together in those huts, whose little space is thus sufficiently warm and protected from the glacial North winds sweeping the Hoti valley.

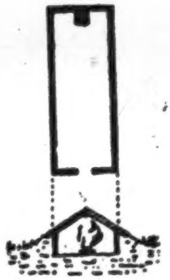

Fig. 62. Plan and section of a semi underground hut near Tuzi (Nopcsa, Albanien,¹ fig. 1)

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The last type of temporary houses of Northern Albania is that of huts built over the surface of the ground. The form of these huts is a parallelopiped; they are constructed of wood and their walls are of reeds or woven branches covered with a clay layer. These huts are widely used in summer pastures and lowlands near the sea.

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1) **R. Meringer,** Das volkstümliche Haus in Bosnien und der Hercegovina, 275 and foll. Fig. 69.

342 Whenever the building material available on the spot is stone, the shepherds build their huts with simple stone walls covered with roughly cut wooden plants.

It is at first sight very difficult, according to Nopcsa, to find any basic difference between a stone-built shepherd's hut and a primitive one-room, stone-wall, permanent house of the Albanians. For the only difference it is that the permanent house is larger, higher and the frame-work of its roof is more strongly built. Its construction has also an immediate relation with the nature of the ground. Namely, the building material locally available will determine whether the house (called «shpi») will be out of stone, or out of wood and of reeds. Thus, in the plain district of the seaside (Mati), where there is no [556] stone at all, even richer inhabitants have to content themselves with houses made of wood, although, for lack of security, stone-built houses are everywhere considered as ideal, since they offer protection both against stray shots and fire.

The Albanian house is then in its simplest form an one-room dwelling, with its entrance either on the side of the roof gable or on the side where the rain water is drained off. But while half-underground shepherd huts have always their entrance on the side of the roof gable, even simpler clay and lime built Albanian houses have it always on the side of rain-water drainage..

Such one-room dwellings of stone and clay constitute the house of poorer classes of the population in the mountainous region NW of Scodra round the river Drilon, the Cem valley and many other regions of Northern Albania. The roof is sloping on two sides and the main pole corresponds to the length of the house, so that its two ends rest upon the short side walls. The roof is usually covered with branches.

In such mountains, where there is a complete lack of forests and therefore difficulty in obtaining timber in order to construct a frame for a large roof, inhabitants are obliged to construct a small stone-built house of a special type, whose geographical spreading out corresponds, according to Cvijić, to the area of the Karst Mountain. According to Haberlandt, this type of house was the characteristic dwelling of ancient Illyrians.

Both men and animals live in the above single-room, although [231] the stable is often separated from the human habitation by a thin, not very high wall made of woven reeds.

In some areas, a special entrance is opened for the animals in

342 the above single-room house; thus there are now two doors in the house, corresponding to the internal, in fact only theorical, division of the room[1] (fig. 64). The floor consists of well beaten earth.

In later years, this internal division of the room was materielised by the erection of a real wall dividing the room into two serarate spaces. [354] In some areas, this dividing wall runs parallel to the long side of the house; two dwellings are thus formed, each having a separate fireplace (Plate XVIII 5). But the most common division of space is that done by a transversal wall, i.e. running at right angles to the main pole. This wall is always built of lighter material (woven branches or planks) than the outer walls.

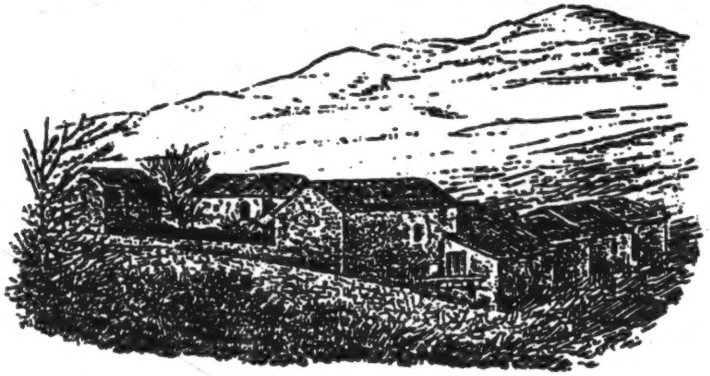

Fig. 63. Houses near Dinoshi, in the area of tribe Gruda
(Nopcsa, Albanien. fig. 34)

[354] [574] Of the above two rooms one contains the fireplace and it is the dwelling of men and the guest-room for visitors. The other, with no fireplace, is a sort of ante-room and it is used as cellar and dwelling for women. (Plate XVIII 3).

171 342 354 The entrance is always in the ante-room, through which one enters the main room where the fireplace is. This is, according to Nopcsa, a difference to be noted when comparing the above house to the corresponding Serbian and Croatian, which has the fireplace in the ante-room, as we have seen. This difference is also to be noted in the tripartite Albanian house. In Jugoslav and Rumanian regions,

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[1] The two separate doors can also be seen as a rule in houses of the villages in Attica. See **St. Kyriakidis**, Σπίτια καὶ καλύβια τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐν Ἡμερολ. Ὁδοιπ. Συνδέσμου, 1926, p. 67.

342 354 [171] the central-room, which has the entrance and the fireplace, is used as a kitchen, and the two rooms on each side are living rooms. On the contary, in Albania and in Herzegovina—had Nopcsa known the Greek house he would have added Greece(¹)—there are rooms with fireplaces on each end of the house; a simple entrance between them is, according to Nopcsa, (and others before him), a proof that this room was previousley used as a stable (p. 39) (Plate XVIII 13). It must be noted that the fireplace has been moved from the party wall and is now always against the external wall of a short side, because this one is, as we have already said, more stoutly built than the middle one. This is the reason why in Middle Albania where, as noted by Hahn, the entire hut is usually built of timber, the wall of one narrow side, where the fireplace is built, is always made of stone or bricks.

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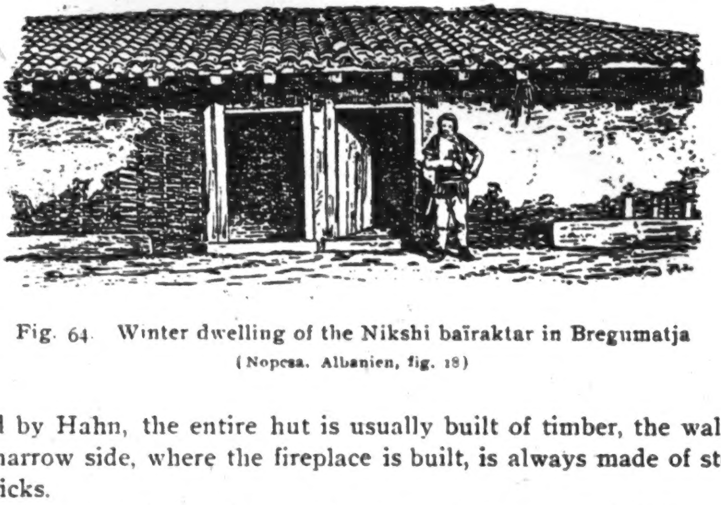

Fig. 64. Winter dwelling of the Nikshi baïraktar in Bregumatja
(Nopcsa. Albanien, fig. 18)

[354]

Nopcsa attributes the construction of two-storey buildings in Albania not to a need to increase living space in hight, as it would be probable in a country where a horizontal increase is not always possible, because of the mountainous nature of the ground, but to the same reason why the floor of a wheat-store is built high over the ground, namely to the need for protection from dampness(²).

An example of a simple two-storey house is given by the plan

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1) Nopcsa knows the Greek dwellings only from the book of **De la Guilletière** Lacédémoine ancienne et nouvelle, Paris 1676, noting here and there some happy comparisons in building and other habits of Albanians and Maniates (pp. 39-54).

2) See **Fr. Oelmann,** p. 73, On the Composition of Multi-floored Buildings.

of a house at Kolaj (in Mali Rencit) (Plate XVIII 6) where some 342 families of the Klmeni tribe spend their winter. The ground floor comprises a store-room and a stable for the horses. The two rooms of the upper-floor have each their own entrance. The ascent to the upper-floor is made by a stone-built twin-arm staircase, inorganically attached to the outside wall of the frontage. Fireplaces are also [354] here situated on the narrow sides of the house, just as in ground-floor houses and huts.

Apart from the above two-room houses, there are also in Albania two-storey houses with one or two rooms, having at their long side wall at the frontage, an open portico, a prostoon. The roof of this veranda is supported by wooden poles. In Albania we meet both forms of it: with both its sides open called then a «zardag»; the other, when its sides are closed by walls, known as «shamashin» (Figg. 66 and 67, Plate XVIII 7 and 8).

The ascent to this veranda is made by a stone-built staircase, inorganically touching it; the staircase is either massive or it forms a semi-circular arcade under the landing. Nopcsa is right when he considers the one-floor wide fronted prostyle houses as a forerunner to the above type of Northern Albanian house; the former can be seen in Proseku, to the South of the area he surveyed, also in Middle and Southern Albania, and has infiltrated from the South to the North of the country.

Nopcsa is also right when he considers the prostoon, veranda, as that element of the building, whose different variations contribute to the increase of living spaces and lead to the perfection of the housing form.

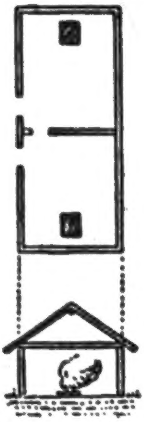

Fig. 65. Plan and section of a two-room dwelling (Nopcsa fig. 19)

According to Nopcsa, the first move towards a more composite form in the Albanian houses can be seen in the old house of the Mali Kencit area (Figg. 68 and 69). An external stone staircase leads to the veranda, which is supported by stone pillars and is enclosed on both sides (shamashin). Wooden poles support its roof; but the openings between them are closed with wooden planks on both ends. Two store-rooms or cellars have thus been formed, receiving light from small openings, sky-lights. Separate doors lead from the veranda to the two rooms of the first floor, that communicate by an inside door as well. Both rooms have fireplaces situated exactly at the [354] middle of the external narrow side walls. There are no chimneys. The smoke escapes through the roof. Stone walls and wooden planks divide the ground floor under the veranda as well as the first floor into various spaces used as stables or store-rooms.

Nopcsa says (p. 41) that if, during the process of evolution the prostoon of our Albanian house is enclosed by wooden planks or by a wall on the front, it is possible that such a house originally one-roomed, is on its plan very similar to a two-roomed house divided in length; but the absence of a fireplace in the front-room as well as its use are even then enough for us to recognize the evolution which took place ».

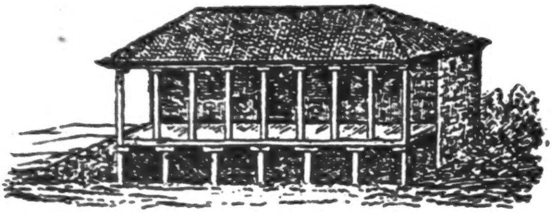

Fig. 66. House with prostoon in Brebula
(Nopcsa, Albanien, fig. 25)

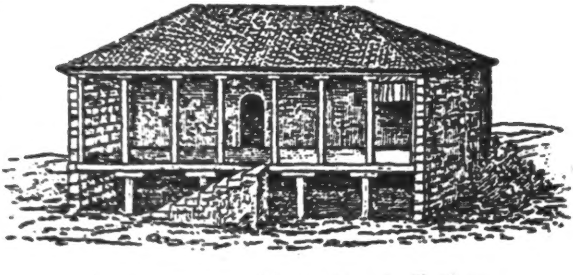

Fig. 67. House with prostoon in Toplana
(Nopcsa, Albanien, fig. 24)

This is very clearly shown in the plan and the vertical section of the first-floor of a house in Vuksanlekaj (in the South of Podgoritsa) (Fig. 70). This was originally a single-room house. Later, one part of the room was divided off, thus forming a small room with no fireplace. In this house, the veranda is not supported by wooden

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poles in the front but by a solid wall. The fact however, that this supporting wall is only of secondary importance is proved by the existance of a middle wall, extending all along the length of the house; this wall is stone-built throughout and enables us to recognize it as one of the original external walls of the house. The roof of the veranda is supported by wooden poles standing on the floor of the house. The ascent to the first floor shows here an important progress, because the staircase comes through the floor of the veranda and is thus included within the house.

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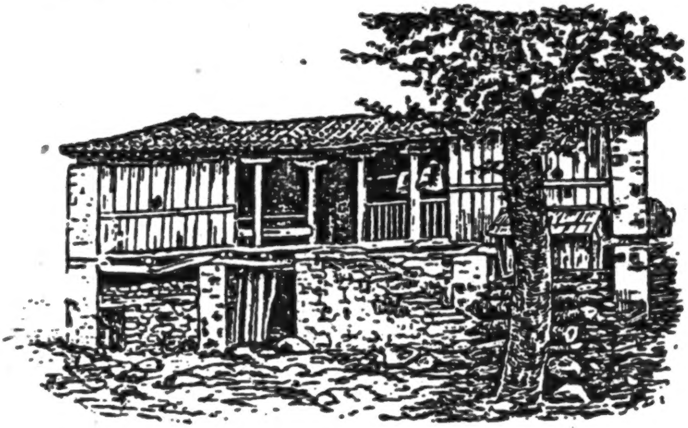

Fig. 68. Main facade of a house of a well-to-do Shkreli in Mali Rencit
(Nopcsa, Albanien, fig. 26)

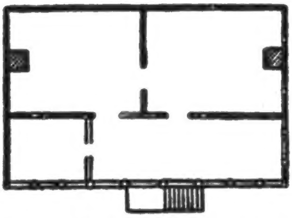

Fig. 69. Plan of the above house
(Nopcsa, fig. 28)

By enclosing the space under the veranda other protected spaces are created and used as stables.

«Examples studied so far», says Nopcsa (p. 73) «show how many

342 types of housing may evolve by combining a two-room house to a prostylon house » (i.e. with a veranda). Starting from this idea, he proceeds to the explanation of how more elaborate housing types were created, such as those seen in the Scodra valley.

To illustrate this, Nopcsa gives the plan of the upper floor of a house in Kastrati (Fig. 71) and remarks that: « The plan of this house shows that it belongs to the same type as the Prel Ivanaj house we saw above (Fig. 68-69) and that the veranda is substituted by a space enclosed by walls ». The staircase is also here external but, in order to protect the people, when they leave the house from the bullets of ambushing enemies, this staircase has been included into an enclosed entrance, which protrudes from the house in the form of a separate cabin outside its front wall. The small additional cabin at the back of the house includes the lavatory.

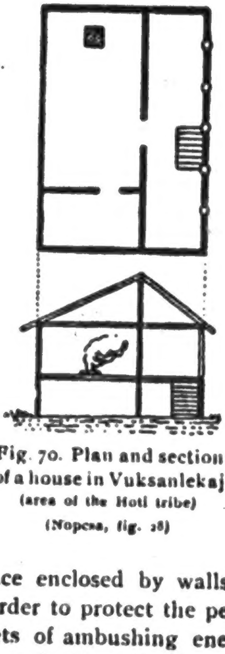
Fig. 70. Plan and section of a house in Vuksanlekaj (area of the Hoti tribe) (Nopcsa, fig. 28)

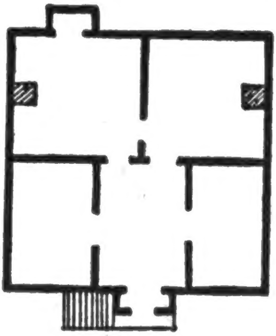
Fig. 71. Plan of a house in Kastrati (Nopcsa, fig. 30)

[712]

[514]

This enclosed entrance which, according to Nopcsa « constitutes an original Albanian construction », is shown on Fig. 72, picturing a house of Kolaj. This entrance also includes a passage which ends at an enclosed staircase. This house, with its four rooms, two in the front and two in the back, can be considered, according to Nopcsa,

as the most perfect type originating from a prostyle house. Even the 342
difference in the size of the windows proves that the walls on the side of the veranda were built later than the rest of the building.

The description of another house of Bregumatja (p. 46, Fig. 33) illustrates the inner disposition of living space, and shows a similar evolution: the veranda has been closed by a wall on the frontside. Part of the inside, however, has remained as an entrance hall. A room with two windows «a la franca» was made on the right of the hall, and a cellar on its left. Yet these spaces were not separated by solid walls, but by thin mud-covered trellis. The room is characterised by its roof, its large and glass panelled windows and by its containing [352]
a high table with a few high chairs, just as «the good room», destined for distinguished guests. This form and furniture are typical for all these extra rooms. The two large rooms at the back of the house are communicating by a door, but they do not have any ceiling. One of these rooms serves as men's room, and the other as women's room, but at the same time as a kitchen and cellar for everyday life articles.

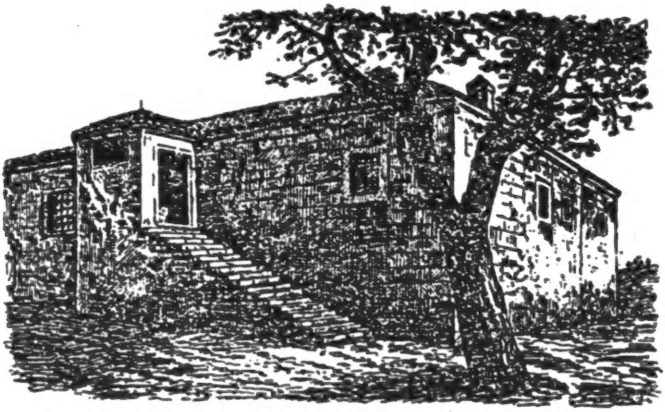

Fig. 72. View of a house in Kolaj
(Nopcsa, fig. 32)

This multiple formation, as shown in this advanced type of Albanian house, evidently corresponds to the needs of the Albanian family, 342
which is based on patriarchal customs. Moreover, if we take into con- 592
sideration the life conditions of Albanias, the house pictured on Fig. 72 could include, according to Nopcsa, 20-30 inhabitants, as the only

342 reason for building another house would be the dissolution of family
[592] bonds.

Consequently, the system which exists in the Slav countries, to
[171] build separate, additional, small dwellings for young or married members of the family, is foreign to the housing customs of the Albanians.

As Nopcsa remarks (p. 49), a more developed and organically disposed house, like that pictured in Fig. 72, cannot easily be expanded, because of the serious difficulties created by a corridor running along it, as well as for the position of fireplaces and staircase. That these difficulties may be overcome, is shown by the house of Trushi (in Zadrima) Fig. 73.

In this house, fireplaces have been moved to the front long wall
[354] and placed between two windows. Two staircases have been built in addition, with two prostoa opening at the centre. A twin house has thus been formed, each of which it is completely separate from the other. By the wooden extensions of both prostoa, some of which
[251] project and are supported dy wooden beams, there are formed some washing places known from our own villages; or cupboards, for victuals, that are protected against mice on the one hand, and are in a cool air draft on the other.

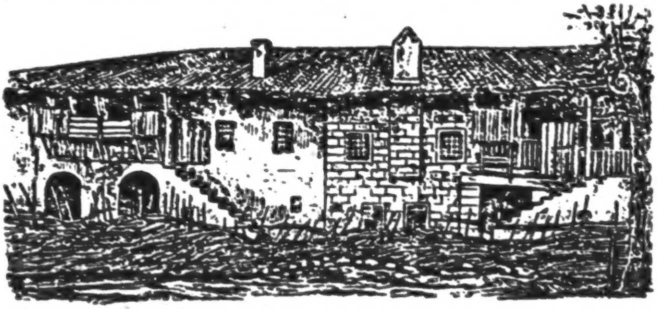

Fig. 73. Big house in Trushi, in the plain of Scodra
(Nopcsa, fig. 32)

Similar constructions are seen in the veranda of an old two-storey house of Scodra (Fig. 74). This house is more than 125 years old and it is built at right angles, because of the smallness of the building plot. The ground floor includes a weaving room, an oil press, a stable, a wood store, etc.; living rooms are all in the upper floor.

In the front its centre is taken by a large open room, also disposed at right angles, whose roof is supported by wooden poles. Both ends of the front part of the house are occupied by brick-walled rooms. The construction of a stone-built staircase, leading to the upper floor, is characteristic of the construction mode. The staircase consists of two branches, it is internal and pierces through the floor of the veranda. Its steps are supported by two quarter-circle arches, and the landing by a semi-circular arch. If Scodra were not mentioned in the picture, we would imagine this house to be in Yannena or Arta (1). [171] It is well known, that steps placed on arches are widely used at the houses of Mystras; they remained in use at the popular houses [171] of Greece until the beginning of 19th century, a characteristic element of Byzantine architecture which, according to An. Orlandos, «not only resulted in economy of space and building materials, but also gave lightness and grace to the staircase» (2).

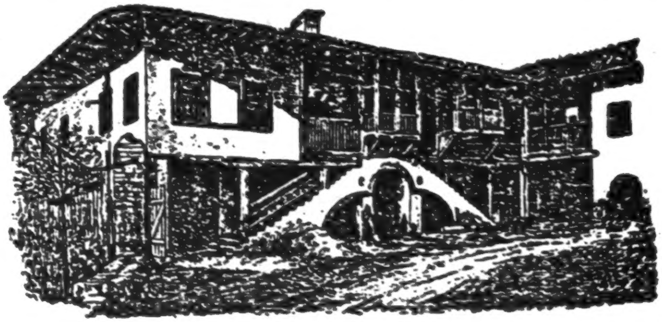

Fig. 74. Old house of Scodra
(Nopcsa, fig. 36)

The house of Middle Albania presents a similar evolution as [184] that of Northern Albania despite the great difference in habits and customs displayed by the population on either side of the Genouses (3).

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1) **A. Zachos,** 'Ηπειρ. Χρονικὰ vol. 3 (1928) Table 5, 6 and 8 **An. Orlandos,** 'Αρχ. Βυζ. Μνημ. 'Ελλάδος vol. B. pp. 186, 189, 191 **Ang. Hadjimihali,** L'Art Populaire Grec, Athènes, 1937 p. 59 Fig. 24. Comp. **Ang. Hadjimihali,** 'Ελλ. Λαϊκὴ Τέχνη, Athens 1931 p. 175 Fig. 179 Ρουμλούκι, Τρίκερι, 'Ικαρία.

2) See **An. Orlandos,** 'Αρχεῖον Βυζ. Μνημ. 'Ελλάδος. Volume C. 1937 p. 60 and foll.

3) See **A. Keramopoullos,** Οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ Βόρειοι γείτονες, p. 200.

A 342 [171] We conclude this from the description of J. von Hahn who visited Albania during the middle of the 19th century. «Albanians», says Hahn, «just like Greeks, seem to prefer the two-storey house. This takes the form of an elongated rectangle, divided into two parts both in the ground and in the upper floor. In the ground-floor one of them is a stable and the other a store-room.

» The two rooms of the upper floor have a long veranda in front of them, supported by wooden poles and opening on the yard. A staircase, covered by an extension of the roof, leads up to the veranda; two doors lead to rooms that do not communicate with each other. The women of the household sit and work in this veranda during almost the whole year.

A [369] » A considerable increase of space is effected at the veranda (as far as I know, only in urban houses) by the fact that the house itself does not comprise two, but three spaces, of which the third, a central one, does not regularly constitute a closed room, for there is no party wall between the two corner rooms and the veranda. The floor of this room is about one foot higher than that of the veranda, and it is used by the family for their meals, when the season of the year permits it. Now, if an increase of space is necessary, part of the veranda is separated and converted into a room, which is sometimes extended on this side of the veranda towards the courtyard; or the veranda is left intact and two corner rooms are built on either side of the staircase; these rooms are also facing the courtyard, so that the veranda takes now the shape of a cross.

A [171] » This is the form which is taken as a besis in the final shape of the Turkish house(1), because even in the case when this or that or all the sections of the crossform building were converted into rooms, some indications in the consistence of the walls, the cornice and the

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(1) **J. von Hahn** abuses here the word «Turkish» when he means the completed form of house which has developed after a long process of evolution during the Byzantine and the post-Byzantine years in Greek countries. The truth is that the Turks adopted the closed form of house, which opens into an internal courtyard, because of the secluded life their women live. The covered verandas and open rooms of Byzantine houses were especially pleasant to them, as they had a comfortable and protected view. The presence of this architectural element in the popular urban architecture of Greece, as remarks Prof. G [342] **A. Keramopoullos,** Αἱ δρύφρακτοι τῶν οἰκιῶν in rev. Archimidis 21 (1920) 61. is continuously witnessed from the 6th century B.C. up to this day. Turks have never been known as good house builders. Comp. **Gl. Markopoulos**: Ἡ λαϊκή μας ἀρχιτεκτονική, Athens 1945 p. 94.

A 342 171

decorations allow us to discern that these rooms were(1) separated later on. When he was considering Hahn's descriptions, that prove of a most acute observation power this investigator of Greek and Albanian folklore was endowed with, Nopcsa already found some elements that bring the house of Middle Albania near that of Kastrati described above (p. 71), in what the development of the prostoon is concerned. Judging from the plans of houses in Dyrrachion and Rethi given by the Italian G. Rosati(2) in his survey, Nopcsa arrives at the conclusion that «the shape of such a house constitutes the regular type in Middle Albania»(3). If seen more closely, the shapes of houses taken as a basis by Hahn show, however, a much more advanced stage of development than that of the best houses of Northern Albania; and the plans of these houses, I have drawn on Plate XVIII No. 16-19, are basically the same as the types of Greek house on Plates V 5^b and IV 3^{b-f}. It must also be noted that the completed shape of the Bosnian house (see above p. 91, Plate XVII 9) entirely corresponds to the type of house characterised by Hahn as Turkish (Plate XVIII 19).

G [342 171]

When examining the expansion of the prostyle wide-fronted house, Nopcsa finds that this house may be spread all over the Balkan peninsula, from the Peloponese to the area North of Skopje, but thinks that houses with a veranda are much more numerous in the Italian peninsula than in the Balkan(4). This is perhaps the reason why he accepts the opinion of Haberlandt, who recognises a «Roman and an Italian medieval element» in Albanian housing architecture.

A 342

As I have not been able to see the survey of A. Haberlandt,

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1) **J. von Hahn,** Albanesishe Studien. Jena 1853 pp. 73 and 169 and foll.

2) I could not find the survey of Rosati, Condizioni agronomiche dell' Albania, 1915.

3) **Nopcsa,** op. cit. p. 46.

4) According to **Fr. Oelmann,** Haus and Hof im Altertum, p. 71, the portico which extends along the side of the rain-water drain (Längslaube) is the natural prolongation of the eagle-type wide-fronted house, especially if this house still comprises a single room, or if this room has been sub divided only internally. This may be seen in High Germany, High Italy, especially with Yugoslavs (Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria), and Rumanians, as well as with the inhabitans of New Caucasus (The Tcherkg); more rarely with the Tcechs and the Poles, and not at all in Russia and Northern Germany. But while Oelmann mentions Southern Soudan, Beast Africa, India and even China, he never mentions Greece, and completely ignores everything connected with modern Greek architecture.

342 I am not in a position to conclude as to the correctness of his results. In any case, the arguments put forward (p. 51) by Nopcsa in its support, cannot be considered as strong in my opinion. In the first [192] place, the word plas, which in Albanian means palace, may have originated from ancient Dalmatian. But the Latin word «palatium» has been naturalised in the Greek countries already since the Augustan days, and this does not prove that there was any Latin influance upon their building modes, as neither the word «ὁσπίτιον» (alb. shpit) originating from the Latin word hospitium, has any relation to Roman architecture.

Housing types impressed on medieval coins of some Albanian towns can be but little proof since, according to his own remark, houses such as the one represented on a coin of Scodra (end of 14th century) can be found even to-day in the area of Delvinon in Epirus; namely, they are connected with Greek monumental architecture.

342 712 This question will be better clarified, in my opinion, by the examination of another housing type, the Kula, which is widely spread in Albania.

The house in Albania does not serve as a protection against weather only, but it should also provide security against enemies. This double purpose obliges the Albanians to build even less comfortable houses, if these are to enable their inhabitants to enjoy a peaceful night and, if needed, to defend themselves in case of emergency from them. In Nothern Albania the most primitive system of defence at home consists in a mere hiding place, built with solid materials within the very house. This shelter is usually of 2.5 m. long and 1.5 m. high and it is covered with slabs of stone. The place is entered through an opening of 0.75 m. square, so that the entire [573] shelter does not differ in appearance from an oven. The head as well as male members of the family spend their nights in this shelter.

It is evident that the use of such a kind of quarters cannot continue over a long time. For this reason, even when they were to build a most primitive single-room house of stone, Albanians have tried to [361] obtain security by other means, i.e. by keeping the enemy as far from their houses as possible. The means to this aim are: building of the house in a secluded spot on a highest possible site, but not too far away from the fields, so that inhabitans may be able to reach their house in the shortest possible time in case of emergency; small windows, arranged in such a way as to afford covering fire on all approaches; a strong roof, difficult to reach, in order to

prevent enemies from climbing it and from piercing a hole in it to 342
fire on the defenders from above, something that has often happened. 712
Finally, the lavatory is built inside the house. [514]

Just as the house of Scodra is the highest point in the evolution of Albanian housig architecture, so is the Kula, according to Nopcsa, the most complete form of defensive houses.

The word Kula is of Arabic origin, and has already been met in Byzantine writers since the 11th century (¹). Morever it is also known by the Serbs as early as 1350. Consequently, no Turkish intervention for the construction of the Kula, it is said by Nopcsa, was ever required.

The particular scope determines the building material, plan, dimensions and other construction details of such houses. These buildings are high, towerlike, built of solid stone, providing the greatest possible cover. Narrow loopholes are opened instead of windows, and small towers are built in well selected defensive places.

A veranda and a Kula mutually exclude each other, because if conditions of security allow the building of a house with an open prostoon, same conditions would render the construction of a kula useless. And vice-versa, nobody would ever think of constructing such a type of dwelling, where there is a danger that a veranda might be burned down at night time. This is confirmed by the geographical expansion of the «shpi» (house) and the «kula» (fortified house). Thus, there is a complete absence of typical, towerlike «kulas» in Melcija Madhe, Zadrima, which is situated in a plain, as well as in Bregubuns and Bregumatja, areas that enjoy greater security. On the
contrary, in areas where statistics of crime show that a 21-32% [682]
of all deaths are caused by murder, we find the kula, while houses [627]
with a prostoon are absent. Because of the custom of vengence male members of many families are bound inside their kula for years.

As for the origin of these tower-form houses which, according [177]
to Nopcsa, were multiplied in Middle Albania between the years 890
and 1274, Haberlandt believes that from a house-building point of [463]
view, they must be derived from the towers and donjons propagated

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1) **Anna Komnini**, 2, [illegible]4 Bonn: Τὴν μέντοι ἀκρόπολιν, ὅπερ κουλᾶ νῦν ἡ συνήθεια καλεῖν εἴωθεν, ἔτι Κελτοὶ κατεῖχον... (The acropolis, which is now by habit called kula, was occupied by Celts...) **G. Kedrinos**, 2, 366: Ὁ Βούρτζης ἴσχυσε λαβεῖν τὸ μέτρον ἑνὸς τῶν πρὸς δύσιν Ἀντιοχείας πύργων, Κάλα τοὔνομα... (Vourtzes had power enough as to take possession of a tower, called Kala, at the West of Antiocheia...)

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in Central and Southern Europe from the 12th to the 15th centuries. 342
He[2] moreover tends to consider their «naturalisation» as the work of 712
travelling builders, who belonged to the builders' guilds, because of 177
the fact that they are called «mastori» in Albania. [463]

Nopcsa remarks to the above, (p. 54) that the word «maistor» A
has been used in Serbia since 1350 and that it is common in Byzantium in the form of «Protomaistor». It would, however, be more correct to say that the words «maistor» and «protomaistor» that originate in the Latin word «magister» (earlier: μάγιστρος, μαγίστωρ) have had the meaning of a nobleman or a teacher first, and later that of [192]

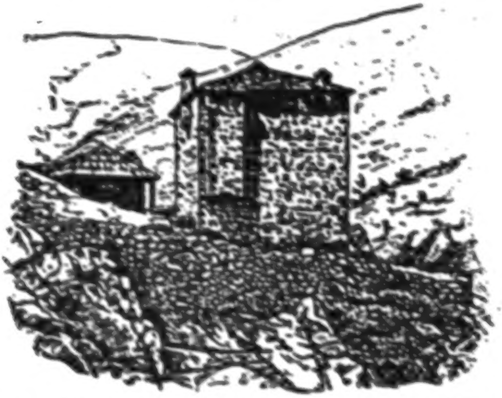

Fig. 75. A kula in Sapatsi, in the area of the Berisha tribe
(Nopcsa, fig. 41)

a craftsman and a master-artisan, since the first Byzantine years; and A
they are used in exactly the same spelling in modern Greek language, [192]
under exactly the same form as in Albania, i.e. mastoras-mastoroi
and protomastoras. A great number of villages in Epirus, Western G
Mecedonia and the Pindus, especially in the areas of Konitsa, Korytsa, Metsovon, Malakassi, Houliarades, Tzoumerka and Voïon, are [331]
known as «Μαστοροχώρια» (builders' villages[1], because almost all their [467]
inhabitants have been builders by profession centuries [illegible] For months [484]
on end, carrying the tools of their craft, they travelled all over the A
Balcan peninsula as far as Bucharest and Constantinople, and more
so in Epirus and Albania, in groups or guilds, under the leadership [463]

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[1] Sophocles' Dictionary: Μάγιστρος and Μαγίστωρ: master-workman, master-builder.

[2] [i.e. Haberlandt - ANALYST]

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of a masterbuilder (1). Haberlandt is then right when he states that the construction of Albanian towers was the work of travelling builder's guilds. The origin, however, of these builders must not be sought, as Haberlandt suggests, in the countries over the Adriatic and in Southern Italy; neither, as Nopcsa thinks, in Northern Italy and the Alpine regions, but in the Balkan peninsula itself, in an area which is very near to Albania as well, and whose inhabitants knew both the Albanian language and their customs well, so that they could freely enter that rough and inhospitable country. (2).

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It is true that in Greece towers are only found in Mani, because social conditions and especially the vendetta have made defensive measures against personal and family enemies necessary, exactly as in Chimara and Albania. Before the liberation of Thessaly, however, the system of the above fortified towers was widely prevalent there,

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1) Here below I am giving a translation of a recently published survey by Mrs. **A. Hadjimihali**: «La maison grecque». «Each of these builders' villages has specialised in some part of building. Certain villages supplied builders, others decorators, others painters, woodworkers, etc. All these builders were known under the general name of «μαστόροι», whatever their speciality was. The master- builders, each leading a group of builders, formed notable guilds known under the local name of «Ισνάφι». In Yannena, the builders' guild counted about 450 members, belonging to various branches of building art.

Each master-builder was the head of a group of about 10-20 men. Groups, however, who undertook big construction projects, had sometimes up to 100 men: builders, marble sculpters, decorators, painters, carpenters, turners, woodcarvers, etc. These builder guilds were leaving their villages under the leadership of their masters towards the middle of February and went to the place where work had been found. Their departure was cause for feasts, and so was their return in December, or round Christmas to the latest. (A desctription of these fiests is given here). These guilds were thus travelling from Macedonia and Epirus, all over the Balkan peninsula as far as Bucharest, Constantinople and even Asia Minor. Buildings constructed by these groups are found in all these countries: Graceful bridges on bold arches, famous churches, monasteries, immense caravan serajs, houses of noblemen, public buildings, palaces, minarets, mosques, bell-towers, etc.» (L'Hellénisme Contemporain, Serie B, year 3, (1949) p. 250)

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See also note 2 on page 79. Builders of Epirus, who have constructed the beautiful noblehouses of Western Macedonia, seem to be fully aware of the value and perfection of their work. One of the most beautiful houses of Siatista, built in 1754, has the following inscription on a glass pane: «Should you ask, my lords, what builder built this house, Nacos is his name, and he comes from Konitsa». (Ὁ Φάρος τῆς Βορ. Ἑλλάδος, 1939 p. 242).

2) **Ph. Koukoules.** Περὶ τὴν βυζαντινὴν οἰκίαν, p. 117.

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as well as in Macedonian lowlands; it was also found in a lesser degree in other parts of the Turkish empire, probably as remains of Byzantine and even older years. On the other hand, it is well known that in Middle Age, « many houses were provided with towers and castles whence, in case of need, the rich were defending themselves against the attacking and exasperated populace » (1). Square towers, sometimes four floors high and attached to the parallelopiped of palaces and richer houses of Mystras are still to be seen in ruins. These date from the second half of 13th-15th centuries and have been described in detail by Professor Orlandos. (2).

Many such towers are still preserved in Thessaly, and I have described some of them, two in Aghià and one in Agrafa, in my book about the Thessalian houses (3). Some types of older towers at Damassi in Thessaly are known to us from a sketch and a description by the French author L. Heuzey (4). These towers are also the work of the same Epirot and Macedonian builders.

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A mere comparison between the Greek towers and those of Middle, South as well as North Albania, as described by Hahn, Ekrem and Nopcsa, will show that their architecture is identical. These towers are square, they have three or four floors, each of them including but one space; an internal wooden ladder connects these floors and is used for the ascension from one to another. In some cases, a wooden fence divides the space of the ground floor into two parts only, the kitchen and the women's room. The system of an entrance through a draw-bridge, which connects the door of the second floor to a stone staircase built at a certain distance from the main tower, as

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1) **An. Orlandos,** Τὰ παλάτια καὶ τὰ σπίτια τοῦ Μυστρᾶ (p. 19, 54, etc.).

2) **G. Megas.** Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p. 82-85 Plate 1B

3) **L. Heuzey,** Excursions dans la Thessalie Turque en 1858, Paris 1921 p. 36 see translation of the relative paragraph in **G. Megas** Θεσσαλικαὶ Οἰκήσεις p 84 Plate 36, where also photograph of old tower at upper Volos, Comp. the tower of Markellos on Aegina (**Lygizos,** Ἑλλ. νησιωτ. Ἀρχιτεκ. p 27) and the tower of Mytelene (**K. Maleas,** Εἰκόνες λαϊκ. Ἀρχιτεκ. p. 24). I have seen similar old towers in Messaria and Staries on the island of Andros; same also exist on Naxos.

4) According to **Nopcsa** (p. 27 and 237) only one (!) fountain with a massive vault in Midritia is of modern Greek origin. Some other elements of the material life of Albania as well as the rest of Balkan originate, according to Nopcsa (p. 233), in the civilisation area of Constantinople and, «they are, therefore, of a Turkish and Byzantine origin having obviously reached Albania comparatively tate».

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described by Hahn for towers in Middle Albania (p. 170), is found exactly similar in Aghia. And so is the way the lavatory is built projecting over the wall. Nopcsa, who had little knowledge about the architecture of Thessalian towers, related this building mode to towers of Northern Italy. Hahn and Ekrem have described smaller towers attached to the parallelopiped of the house, as in Mystras; or parts of the house formed into towers and used as a refuge when necessary; these were found in North Epirus and Middle Albania, but they are also known from North Albania.

Only open sun-terraces often crowned by arcades in the uppermost floor, as sketched by Heuzey and Hahn, are entirely absent from North Albania, where even the closed balconies are found but in some larger towers. The remark of Nopcsa on this subject is correct: this absence is an evidence of that the North Albanian kula is a product of decadence in this building art.

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On the other hand, the methods of construction, as described by Ekrem bey Vlora, do not differ at all from the ones Greek builders apply: walls are also built with uncut stones, the space between stones is filled with gravel together with or without any mud; they are just in the same way supported by wooden frames, exactly as in the Byzantine constructions (1).

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According to a remark by the Albanian bey: « It is not possible to define a special Albanian style. Albanian houses display in architecture all characteristics of building art of peoples with whom the Albanians had come into close contact » (2).

As it is well known, the peoples with whom the Albanians have had an intercourse are the Yugoslavs in the North and the Greeks in the South. But while, as we have seen, there is no Slav influence upon the housing and building methods of Albanians, these methods are almost the same as the ones that always prevailed in Greece except for their adjustment to Moslem habits. It was asked from Albanians, who had become Moslems, to have an absolutely separate

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1) **Ph. Koukoules,** Περὶ τὴν βυζαντ. οἰκίαν in Ἐπετ. Βυζ. Σπ. ΙΒ 85. See also D **Loukopoulos** Αἰτωλ. Οἰκήσεις p. 45. Some other similarities between the houses of Albania and the houses of villages, such as formation of the roof (with a cover of clay), construction of the floor (splinters of tree trunks, covered with mud), can also be seen in the description of ancient and modern building methods by **Ant. Keramopoullos,** Ἀνασκαφαὶ καὶ ἔρευναι ἐν Ἄνω Μακεδονίᾳ.

2) **Ekrem bei Vlora,** p. 56.

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342 living space for men and women (haremlik for the women and selamlik for the men)(1).

171 It may be said as a conclusion to the whole survey that, if we
177 except simple primitive forms of the Albanian house, that belong
G probably to very ancient housing and building habits bequeathed to
Albanians by the ancient Illyrians and Thracians, all the composite
177 types of houses and especially the two-floor prostyle ones, as developed by the various modifications of the prostoon (προστῶον), as well
as all forms of towers (kulas) have been imported into Albania from
outside. Not only technique and evolution, but also geographical and
G historical relationship persuade that this progress of Albanian archi-
[331] tecture is due to the activity of Epirot and Macedonian builders who, with their traditional technical skill, introduced better and more composite forms of housing into Albania. These builders, who travelled all over the country, have built many houses and have tought the art of building both to Albanians and to the other Balkan peoples.

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1) See the plan of an Albanian urban house of Berat by Ekrem bei Vlora p 57 and Plate VI.

[p. 119]

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APPENDIX

[P.120]

NOTE

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There is an appendix with plates at the end of the book. It is their purpose to illustrate the evolution of the Greek, Bulgarian, Yugoslavian and Albanian houses, from their simplest to their most composite forms.

None of the plans on the plates is schematic. They all display existing types or modifications. Abbreviations of the works or collections where the reader may look for them are given as an illustration to the plates. The position of each plan within the relevant diagramme helps in understanding it from a genetical and evolutionary point of view.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED INTO ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLATES

Aeon	O Aeonas mas. Period I 1947, II 1948.
Aet	D. Loucopoulos, Aetolian Houses.
Andr	G. A. Megas, The Popular House in Andros (unedited).
Arach	M. Ioannidou, The Houses of Arachova (in Parnassis).
ArchByzMon	An. Orlandos, Archiv of Byzantine Monuments in Greece. Vol. II 181-194. III 53-114. 187-193. IV 196-210. V 198-205.
Athens	Ares Constantinidis. The Old Athenian Houses.
ChronEp	Ar. Zachos, Architect. notes. Yannena, in Chronicles of Epirus.
ComArch	Ministry of Reconstruction. Community Archiv (unedited).
Cycl	V. Vafiadis, Städle auf den Kykladen.
Cypr	C. Hadjiïoannou, Agricultural and Pastoral of Cyprus, in Laographia, vol. XI p. 81.
Dod	G. A. Megas, The Popular House in the Dodecanese.
Exhib	Greek Popular Art Society. I Exhibition, Athens.
Ikar	Ang. Hadjimihali, Greek Popular Art. Roumlouki, Trikeri, Icaria.
Karp	M. Mihailidis-Nouaros, Folklore Collectanea of Karpathos, vol. II.
Kastor	Art Gallery of the Greek People, 1 : Noble-House in Kastoria.
Kav	A. E. Tsakalotos, On the hygiene of the towns of Kavalla, Pravi and their surroundings. Athens 1921.
Lang	St. Kyriakidis, Language and pop. civilisation of Modern Greeks.
Lass	D. E. Tripodakis, The Peasant House in Lassithi (Kreta).
Lemn	G. A. Megas, Popular Architecture of Lemnos.
L'Hellén.	An. Orlandos, La maison paysanne dans l'île de Rhodes. L'Hellénisme Contemporain 1947 pp. 224-231.
Maced	L. Schultze-Jena, Makedonien.
Mycon	Ares Constantinidis, Two villages on Myconos.
PopArch	Gl. Marcopoulos, Our Popular Architecture.
RurD	Ministry of Reconstruction. Rural Dwellings (Under print).
RurH	Chr. Evelpidis--Sp. Tsaousis, The Rural House.
Sam	Ang. Hadjimihali, Greek Popular Art. Samos.
Skyr	Ang. Hadjimihali, Greek Popular Art. Skyros.
Ten	Ant. Sochos, The Popular Art in Tenos.
TechnChr	H. Hampe in Technical Chronicles.
Thess	G. A. Megas. Thessalian Houses.
Thrac	G. A. Megas. Thracian Houses.
WasmM	Ar. Zachos in Wasmuts Monatshefte f. Baukunst. VII, 1922.
Zag	Art Gallery of the Greek People, 2 : Houses of Zagora in Pilion.

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RurD (Rural Dwellings)

A Thrace
a Dikaia
b Castanies
c Horestias
d Didymoticho
e Soufli
f Pherai
g Alexandroupolis
h Sappae
i Xanthi

B Macedonia
a Chrysoupolis
b Cavala
c Drama
d Prosotsani
e Sidirocastron
f Nigrita
g Kilkis
h Polycastron
i Goumenitsa
j Veroia
k Siatista
l Tsotylion
m Grevena

C Epirus
a Metsovo
b Conitsa
c Doliana
d Jannina
  d^1 Curenta
  d^2 Dodone
  d^3 West Zagori
  d^4 Campochoria
e Paramythia
f Preveza

D Crete
a Castelli (Kissamos)
b Palaiochora (Selino)
c Chania
d Rethymno
e Moires
f Heraclion
g Viannos

ComArch (Community Archiv of the Ministry of Reconstruction)

A Rumeli and Eubœa
a Attika and Bœotia
  1 Tanagra
  2 Schimatari
b Doris
  1 Galaxidi
c Phthiotis
  1 Macracomi, Platystomo
  2 Styrphaca
d Aetolia
  1 Artotina, Crokylion
e Acarnania
  1 Vonitsa
  2 Xeromero
  3 Aetolicon
f Eubœa
  1 Carystia

B Peloponnese
a Corinthia
  1 Vellon, Zeugolatio, Vrachati
  2 Tricala
b Argolis
  1 Hag. Nicolaus
  2 Prosymne
  3 Scotini
c Calavryta
  1 Livardji
  2 Klitoria
d Achaia
  1 Magira near Patras
  2 Docanaiica near Patras
e Arcadia
  1 Arvanitokerasia
f Messenia
  1 Meligala, Vlacherna
  2 Carveli of Calamata
  3 Lada
  4 Calyvia of Socha
  5 Magula of Calamata
  6 Nedousa and Latha
  7 Pigea
g Laconia
  1 Pyrricho of Gythion
  2 Kephala of Oetylon

C Ionian Inseln
a Cephallonia
  1 Cranaia

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLATES

(Reference is made to the number of the picture. g.=ground floor, u=upper floor, u 1=first upper floor)

GREEK HOUSE

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PLATE I

a

1 ArchByzMon III 50 B. Lemn 2 g. 5 u. 6 u. 7 u. 11 u.
2 Thrac 17 g.
3 Aet 3 g. Thess 39 g. u. Thrac 30 u. (see Thrac. p. 28 note 2)
4 Thrac 27 u. Lemn 6 g. 7 g. 8 g. 9 g. 11 g.
4^a Lang 2.
4^b Thrac 27.
5 Thrac 11 g.
5^a Thrac 25 g.
5^b Thrac 23 g.
6 Thrac 26 u.
6^a Thrac 26 g.
7 Lemn 8 u. 9 u. 10 u.
8 Lemn 12 u.
9 Lemn 13 u.

b

1 RurD. C a 1 g.
2 RurD. C b 1 g. Thess 41 g. Thrac 17, 1 g. 29 u.
2^a Thrac 17, 2 g.
3 Thess 40 u.
4 RurD. A g 11 g.
4^a RurD. A g 11 g.
5 RurD. A g 9 g.

PLATE II

1 RurD. A h 15 g. B j 15 u. C d^1 1 g. 5 g. u. d^2 1 g. e 1 g. 5 g. f 1 g. Arach. 1 g. ArchByzMon III 50 A. 99. 10. ComArch A b 1. B c 1. e 1 f 6 g 2. Maced Plat 9 g.
2 RurD B e 7 g. C d^2 8 g. Arach 9 g. ComArch B f 2. 3 5. 6. 7. Thess 10 g. 31 g.
2^a RurD. A a 6 g. h 7 g.
2^b Aet 18
3 ComArch B f 4. Thess 34 u.
3^a RurD. A e 6 g. d 18 u. B b 4 g. c 10 g.
4 RurD. A c 10 g. d 6 g. e 4 g. B c 14 g. e 12 g. j 6 g. Thess 11 g. 55 u. Maced Plat 32 u
4^a Thess 19 g.
4^b RurD. A e 6 u.
5 Thess 17 g.
6 RurD B b 5 g. C d^2 9 g. 10 g. Thess. 34 g. 37 g. 42 g.
6^a RurD. A b 2 g. b 8 g. d 18 g. Thess 79 g. Cav V g.
6^b RurD. A b 10 g. B c 14 g.
7 Thess 18 A g.
7^a Thess 18 A g.
8 RurD. A a 3 g. d 6 g. 10 g. e 8 g.
8^a RurD. A b 6 g. c 5 g. d 9 g.
8^b RurD. B h 10 g.
8^c RurD A b 4 g. f 6 g. B j 16. Thess 18 C.
8^d RurD. A h 9 g.

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

PLATE III

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1 Aet 3 u. 22 g. RurD. A a 5 g. d 4. B c 2. g. 1. j 1 g. 10 u. C b 1 u. c 1 g. u. d^{2} 2 g. d^{4} 1. 5. 6. 8 g. 9 g. e 2 g. 4 u. 6 u. f 2 g. 3 g. 7 u. Com Arch B b 2 g. d 2 f 1. Thess 14 g. 15 g. 29 g. 43 g. 52 g.
1^{a} RurD. B c 7 g. f 4 u. h 17 g. u. C d^{1}, 2 g.
1^{b} Aeon II n^{o} 3 g. (Missolonghi).
2 RurD. A g 1 g. h 1 g. B h 4 g. C d^{1} 6 u. 7 g. u. d^{2} 9 u. 10 u. d^{3} 1 g. u. d^{4} 6 u. Athens 7 g. Arach 2 u. Thess 32 g. u. 51 g. 56 g. u. Thrac 16, 1 g. 28 u. Cav IV g.
2^{a} RurD. A e 9 g. u. g. 2 g. Be 8 u. j 13 u. C b 2 u. c 2 g. u. d^{2} 2 u. e 3 g. Athens 16 u. Aeon II n^{o} 1 u. (Drama) ChronEp III p. 299 pict. 2 Thess 68 g. 85 g. u.
2^{b} RurD. A c 9 g. B f 1. g. 7 g.
2^{c} Aeon II n^{o} 2 g. (Paxi). ComArch C a 1.
2^{d} RurD. B g 14 g.
2^{e} Aet 20.
3 RurD. B b 1 g. f 5 g. u. g. 10 u. i 5 g. Thess 36 u. Thrac 4. Maced Plat 83 g.
3^{a} RurD. B b 4 g. d 5 u. e 8 u. g. 11 u. i 5 u. j 13 g. C d^{2} 6 u. Athens 20 g. Thess 16 g. 38 u. Thrac 1 g. 5 g. 16, 2 g. Maced Plat 9 u. 83 u.
3^{b} RurD. A d 16 g. f 4 g. B a 1 g.
3^{c} RurD. A b 2 g. c 2 g. d 5 g.
3^{d} Athens 5 u. 10 g. 21 u. 32-33. Thess 38 u 54 g. 76 u.
3^{e} RurD. C a 3 u. d^{2} 2 g. Thess 38 g. 48 g. 76 g. 79 u.
3^{f} RurD, A a 7 g. b 3 g. 9 g. d 16 u. f 5 g.
4 RurD. A h 5 g. B g. 12 u. i 2 g. Thess 13 g. 18 B i. 55 g. Maced Plat 81 g.
4^{a} RurD. A h 10 g. B e 2 k 10 g. u. Thess 27 g. Castor 28 g.
4^{b} RurD. A h 10 g.
4^{c} Thrac 20.
5 RurD. A b 8 u. d 17 g. u. k 8 u. B k 8 u. C b 6 g. d^{2} 5 g. Athens 8 u. ArchByzMon III p. 188 Thess 36 g. Thrac 6 g.
5^{a} RurD. A b 9 u. B c 5 g. 12 u. d 5 g. e 8 g. h 1 g. k 9 g. u. m 5 g. C d^{1} 10 u. Aeon II n^{r} 1 g. (Drama). Thess 44 g. 73 g.
5^{b} RurD. A b 3. 9 g. f 5.
5^{c} RurD. B c 6 g.
6 Thess 78 g.
6^{a} RurD. B b 6 g. Athens 2 u. 17 u. Aeon I n^{r} 12. Thess 81 g.
6^{b} Aeon I n^{r} 12 u Thess 49 g. 50 1st u.
6^{c} Thess 50 2nd u.
7 Thess 37 u. 44^{a} 1st u. 48 u. Maced Plat 82 u.
7^{a} Thess 42 u. 44^{a} 2nd u.

PLATE IV

1 RurD Aa 2 g. 5 u. 7 g. u. b 4. g 3 g. h 16 g. Ba 5. c 3. 16 g e. 1. g 2. h 5 g. j 5 g. 15 g. 16 g. k 1. 4. 1 1 g. 5 g. u. m 1 g. C c 3. d^{2} 11 u. d^{3} 8 u. d^{4} 7. f 4 g. 8 g. u. Aeon I n^{r} 5 Arach 8 g. ComArch Aa 1. 2. c 1. 2. e 1. 2. 3.
1^{a} RurD Be 1 g. j 16 g. u. C b 3 g. u. 8 g. c 3 g. u Thess 18 C g. 26 g. 45 g. 46 g. 47 g.
2 RurD Be 7. u. C d^{2} 11 u. Thess 47 u. TechnChr. Year 7 4 (Mycenae) Cav IV u.
2^{a} RurD Aa 6 u. Ba 3 g. g 4 g. 17 u. k 11 g. u. 1 8 g. u. C d^{4} 3 u. f 9 g. u. Aeon I n^{r} 11 g. (Thessalia). Thess 42 u.
2^{b} RurD A a 1 g. c 1 g. i 1 g.
2^{c} WasmM VII 247 = Thess. 89 u.
3 RurD A h 15 u. 16 u. B d 1 g. 3 g. u 4 g. u. i 5 u. Athens 39 Thess 69 u.
3^{a} RurD B b 3 g. Athens 18 u. 25 g. u. Arach 12 u. Thess 70 g. Thrac 7 g.
3^{b} RurD A h 2 g. B a 2 g.

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3^{c} RurD B b 6 u. Athens 11 u. Thess 81 v 1st u. 87 u. Cav V u.
3^{d} Castor 5 1st u. 13 2nd u.
3^{e} Aeon I nr 2 p 56 57. ChronBp III (p. 297) pict. 1.
3^{f} Castor 35 2nd u.
4 RurD. A h 6 g. Thess 57 u. 58 u.
4^{a} RurD. C d^{2} 10 g. u. Athens 29. 30. Thess 59 u. 71 g.
4^{b} RurD. B d 6 u. Thrac 8. 19 g. 21 g. Maced Plat 43
4^{c} RurD. A h 4 g.
4^{d} RurD. B d 6 g.
5 RurD. A g 8 u B b 4 u. 5 u. c 10 u. 11 g.
5^{a} RurD. B b 4 u. 1 3 g. C d^{2} 11 g. Thess 44 a 2nd u. Cav III u.
5^{b} Thess 88 g.
5^{c} RurD. C b 6 u.
5^{d} RurD. C d^{2} 7 g.
6 RurD. A a 3 g. c 3 g. 10 g. d 10 g. e 4 g. 8 g. B a 6 g. c 14 g. j 6 g. 1 2 g.
6^{a} RurD. A b 5 g. c 4 g. 13 g. d 19 g. C f 6 g. ComArch A b 1.
6^{b} RurD. A b 6 g. 10 g. c 5 g. d 9 g. f 8 g.
6^{c} RurD. B h 7 g.
7 Thess 18 C.
8 RurD. B a 7 g.

PLATE V

1 RurD. B i 6 g.
2 ArchBynMon II p. 185. 186
2^{a} Thess 64 g.
2^{b} Thess 65 g.
2^{c} Thess 86 g.
3 RurD. B C 4 g. Thess 66 g. 67 g.
3^{a} Thess 62 u.
4 RurD. B i 6 u. Castor 33 g.
4^{a} RurD C d^{2} 5 u. 6 u. 7 u. Thess 80 a, 1st u. 88 u. Castor 29 2nd u.
4^{b} RurD. C a 3 u. d^{2} 5 u. 6 u. 7 u.
5 RurD C c 6 u. Thess 60 u.
5^{a} Athens 12 g. Thess 63 g 72 2nd u.
5^{b} Thess 81^{a} 2nd u.
6 Athens 38 g. Thess 72 g.
6^{a} Thess 82 u.
6^{b} Thess 80^{a} 2nd u.
6^{c} Castor 5 2nd u.
7 Exhib 19 g. WasmM. VIII 248= Thess 90. 91 u.
7^{a} ArchByzMon IV p. 201 Castor 28 1st u.
7^{b} Athens 38.
8 RurD. B j.

PLATE VI^{a}

1 RurD. A g. 4 g B g. 3 g. C b 8 u. d^{1} 8 u. d^{2} 3 g. e 7 u. f 16 u. ComArch A c 1. f 1. B a 1. 2. b 1. c 1. e 1. Aet. 22 u. Arach 10 u. Thess 43 u. 45 u. 46 u.
2 RurD. C d^{1} 4 g. d^{2} 6 g. Aet. 25 u. Arach 9 u. ComArch A c 2. B a 2. b 1. 3. d 1. f 2.4.5.6. g 2.
2^{a} RurH. 14 ComArch A f 1.
2^{b} RurD. C c 4 g. ComArch C a 1.
3 RurD. B j 12 u.
4 PopArch 18 u.
5 ComArch B d 2.

PLATE VI^{b}

1 RurD. B b 8 g. c 15 g. j 15 g. k 1 g. Thess 41 u.
2 RurD. A. g 6 g. B j 17 g.
3 RurD. A a 4 g d 11 g. 21 g. f. 9 g. B c 9 g. 15 u. e 5 g. h 10 g. j 9 g. 17 u. k 5 g. u. 6 g. u. 1 4 g. 7 g. u.

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342 m 4 g. u. C a 4 g. u. d^{2} 11 g. u. ComArch B f 2. Aeon I n^{r} 9 g. (Athens). Thess 77 g. 78 u.

3^{a} RurD. B l 6 g. u.

3^{b} RurD. B k 12 g. u.

4 RurD. A g 5 g. h 14 u. Aeon I n^{r} 8 (Zakynthos) g. II n^{r} 3 u. (Missolonghi). RurH. 13.

4^{a} Aeon I n^{r} 8 1st u. (Zakynthos).

4^{b} Aeon I n^{r} 8 2nd u. (").

5 RurD. A d 22 g. 23 g.

5^{a} RurD. A c 11 g.

6 RurD. A h 13 g. Thess 77 u.

6^{a} RurD. B e 6 g.

7 RurD. B k 2 g.

7^{a} RurD. B k 2 g.

7^{b} RurD. C d^{2} 7 g.

8 RurD. B f 2 g.

9 RurD. B c 14 u.

9^{a} RurD. B c 4 u. (first collection).

9^{b} RurD. B c 1 u. (first collection).

PLATE VII a

1 RurD. A d 8 g. i 1 g. C d^{1} 10 g. 13 g.

2 RurD. A d 7 g. Aeon II n^{r} 5 g (Calamata).

2^{a} Thess 28 g.

2^{b} RurD. B d 2 g i 7 u. ArchByzMon V 199 203

2^{c} Thess 20 g. 21 g.

3 RurD. A f 10 g. B d 8 u. i 7 u.

3^{a} Thrac 10. Athens 27 g. 34 g.

3^{b} RurD. A b 1 g. h 3 g. B j 4 g.

3^{c} RurD. B g 13 g. Thrac 9 g.

4 RurD. B i 7 g.

4^{a} RurD. B b 10 u.

4^{b} RurD. B b 9 u.

5 Aeon II n^{r} 5 u. (Calamata)

5^{a} RurD. A c 6 g.

PLATE VII b

1 RurD. C d^{1} 4 g.

2 RurD. C d^{1} 4 g.

2^{a} Thrac 13

2^{b} RurD. A h 12 g.

3 Athens 14 u. Thrac 13

3^{a} ArchByzMon II 188. Arach 12 u

4 RurD. A h 11 g.

PLATE VIII a

1 RurD. D d 1 g. f 1 g. g 4 g. u. Aeon I n^{r} 10 g. (Skyros) Dod 4 g. 24 u. L'Hellén. III pl. 9 Cycl. 1 g. 7 g. u. Skyros 13. Œlmann, Haus 37 c (Cimolos).

2 Cycl 2 g. 3 g. 8 g. L'Hellén. I. p. 228, III p. 176 pict. 11.

3 Cycl. 8 u. 9 g.

3^{a} RurD. D d 8 u. g 5 g.

4 Dod. 26 g.

4^{a} RurD. D f 9 g. g 6 g. Cycl. 12 g

4^{b} Dod. 26 u.

5 Laogr. XI, 81.

5^{a} Cycl. 25

5^{b} RurD. D g 2 g.

6 Dod. 24 g. 28 g. L'Hellén. III, pl. 10 Lemn. 15

6^{a} RurD. D d 3 g. f 2 g. (first collection)

7 Cycl. 10.

7^{a} Cycl. 11, 24 g.

7^{b} Cycl. 24 u.

7^{c} Cycl. 22.

8 Cycl. 13.

9 Lassithi 5.

10 Cycl. 17.

PLATE VIII^b

1 RurD. D b 8 g. 9 g. u.
1^a RurD. D e 2 g.
2 RurD. D a 4 g. f 3 g. 8 g. Cycl. 23 g.
2^a Cycl. 5 g.
2^b RurD. D d 11 u. f 8 u.
2^c RurD. D d 11 g.
2^d RurD. D a 8 g.
3 RurD. D e 9 g.
4 RurD. D e 9 u.
4^a RurD. D b 3 g.

PLATE IX^a

1 RurD. D c 1 g. 13 g. u. d 6 g. u. e 1 g. 5 g u. f 4 g. u Dod. 1 g. 2 g. 3 g. 22 u. Icar 185 L'Hellén. III pl. 7 and 8. Mycon IV Sam. 2. 3. 9.
1^a Dod. 5 g. 6 g. Lassithi 2.
1^b Dod. 8 g. Karp. II 63.
1^c Dod. 7 g. L'Hellén. I p. 226.
2 Dod. 9 g. 10 g. 36 g.
2^a Dod. 12 g. 13 g.
2^b and 2^c Ten pp. 17 and 22.
2^d Lass 3.
2^e Andr. House of D. Barou at Catakoilos.
2^f Andr. House of Fr. Costaras at Apoikia.
2^g Andr. House of J. Canakis at Palaeopolis.
3 RurD. D a 7 u. d 8 g. (first collection p. 6), f 11 u Dod. 23 g. u.
3^a Dod. 14 g. 19 g. 20 u. 21 u.
3^b RurD. D f 11 g.
4 Dod. 13 g.
5 RurD. D d 3 g. 10 g. u. f 5 g. 6 g.
5^a RurD. D d 9 g. f 9 g. g 6 g.
6 RurD. D d 2 g. Dod. 35.
7 Dod. 27 g. u.

PLATE IX^b

1 RurD. D d 4 g. u. 8 g. e 4 g. Aeon I n° 3 (p. 92 93), 6 (p. 188 189). Dod. 16 g. 17 g. 18 g. 31 g. 33 g. 37 g. Cycl. 28 g.
1^a RurD. D a 6 g. c 2 g. 14 g. d 7 g. e 6 g. Lass 3.
2 RurD. D d 6 g. (first collection p. 6).
3 RurD. D a 2 g. 3 g. b 2 g. 10 g. c 7 g. 8 g. 9 g. d 11 g. Dod. 15 g. 29 g. 30 g. 34 g. Karp II 347.
3^a RurD. D d 5 g. (first collection) 12 g e 3 g.
4 RurD. D d 3 g. (first collection p. 4).

PLATE IX^c

1 RurD. D c 4 g. 5 g
1^a RurD. D a 1 g. c 3 g. 15 g u.
2 RurD. D g 3 g.
2^a RurD. D b 11 g. c 10 g d 2 g. (first collection) Techn Chr. VII 8 g.
3 RurD. D b 12 g. u. f 7 g.
3^a Dod. 32. Mycon VIII
4 RurD. D e 8 g.
4^a RurD. D c 16 g
5 RurD. D c 17 g.
6 RurD. D e 10 g. u.

PLATE IX^d

1 RurD. D b 13 u.
2 RurD. D a 5 g. b 4 g.
3 RurD. D b 5 g.
4 RurD. D b 6 g. d 13 g. u.
5 RurD. D f 10 g.

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ANCIENT GREEK HOUSE

PLATE X

1 and 2 Chr. Tsountas, Ἱστορ. ἀρχ. ἑλλ. τέχνης, figg. 3 and 4. B Rider, The Greek House, fig. 5: Plans of neolithic houses at Dimini in Thessaly.

3 Tsountas, 33. Rider 19: Megaron plan of the palace at Tiryns.

4 Rider 23: Megaron of the palace at Phylakopi on Melos.

5 Tsountas 5. Rider 24: Prehistoric houses at Troy (second city).

6 Tsountas 120: Temple of Nemesis at Ramnous.

7 Oikonomos, Ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργείου Ἡραίου πήλινος οἰκίσκος 16: Temple of Minerva at Sounion.

PLATE XI

1-4 Rider 42, 43, 44, 46. Tsountas 389: Houses at Priene

PLATE XII

1 and 2 Robinson, Pauly-Wiss.-Kroll RE Suppl. VII (1940) pp. 258 and 265: Houses at Olynthos.

3 Rider 49, b: House at Delos near the Inopus.

4 Rider 48. b. Robinson, op. cit. p. 271: House at Delos at the summit of the hill.

5 Plan of a House in Kôs (See p. 51 above, note 1).

BULGARIAN HOUSE

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PLATE XIII

1 Zlatev, fig. 83: House at Divlia, district of Kioustendil, of the year 1860.

2 Zlatev, fig. 91: House at Ousountsevo, distr. of Chaskovo, of the year 1780.

3 Zlatev, fig. 81: House at Grigorevo, district of Sofia, of the year 1870.

4 Zlatev, fig. 95: House at Dolnja Mitropolia, distr. of Plevna, of the year 1903.

5 Zlatev, fig. 94: House at Caratoprak, distr. of Philippopel, of the year 1912.

6 Zlatev, fig. 16: Old zadrouga house at Zaliel in the NW Bulgaria.

7 Zlatev, fig. 78: Zadrouga house at Tiorekovtsi in the NW Bulgaria, of the year 1870.

8 Zlatev, fig. 76: Zadrouga house at Tiorekovtsi in the NW Bulgaria.

PLATE XIV

1 Zlatev, fig. 84: House at Zanozene, distr. Berkov, of the year 1890.

2 Zlatev, fig. 21: House at Etera, distr. of Gabrovo.

2a Zlatev, fig. 26: House at Grandets, distr. of Cotel.

3 Zlatev, fig. 23: House at Neikovo, of the year 1915.

4 Zlatev, fig. 44: House at Panega, distr. of Teteven.

4a Zlatev, fig. 46: House at Glosiene distr. of Teteven, of the year 1860.

5 Zlatev, fig. 47: House at Glosiene, distr. of Teteven.

PLATE XV

1 Zlatev, fig. 19: House at Btera, distr. of Gabrovo.
2 Zlatev, fig. 56: House at Bounovo in the Srednja Gora.
3 Zlatev, fig. 88: House at Bercets of the Vratsa (N. of Sofia), of the year 1890.
4 Zlatev, fig. 35: House at Zeravna, in Balkan.
5 Zlatev, fig. 39: House at Zeravna, in Balkan.

THE HOUSE IN RODOPE

PLATE XVI

1 Zlatev, fig. 63: House at Davidovo in Middle Rodope, of the year 1840
1a Zlatev, fig. 64: House at Davidovo in Middle Rodope.
2 Zlatev, fig. 65: House at Vatak, SW of Philippopel, of the year 1882.
3 Zlatev, fig. 67, I: Old house in Rodope.
4 Zlatev, fig. 67 II: House of Kalyva type in Rodope.
5 Zlatev, fig. 67 III: House of city type in Rodope.
6 Zlatev, fig. 61 House at Petkovo of the year 1820.
7 Zlatev, fig. 62: House at Petkovo of the year 1820.

BOSNIAN HOUSE

PLATE XVII

1 Meringer, Das volkstümliche Haus in Bosnien und der Hercegovina, fig. 63: Old house at Predolje in Hercegovina.
2 Meringer ibid. fig. 66: Old house at Dreznic'a.
3 Meringer, fig. 7: Two-room little house of Tsingans at Dolnja Tuzla.
4 Meringer, fig. 41: Two-room house at Jajce.
5 Meringer, figg. 46 and 48: Three room house at Dolnja Tuzla.
6 Meringer, fig. 49: Three-room house at Travnik.
7 Meringer, fig. 71: Plan of the ground and upper floor of a house at Travnik.
8 Meringer, fig. 73: Plan of another two-storey house at Travnik.
9 Meringer, figg. 75 and 76: Plans of another house at Travnik.

ALBANIAN HOUSE

PLATE XVIII

1 Nopcsa, Albanien, fig. 1: Plan and section of an underground hut near Tuzi in Northern Albanien.
2 Nopcsa, fig. 2: A pastoral hut in Livadi Boga.
3 Nopcsa, fig. 17: A winter-dwelling of the Klmeni in Bregumatja.
4 Nopcsa, figg. 18 and 19: Winter-dwel-

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ling of the Bairaktari of Nikshi in Bregumatja (see above pp 100 foll. figg. 64 and 65).

5 Nopcsa, fig. 22: Plan of a house at Bajza, district of Kastrati.

6 Nopcsa, fig. 23: Plan of a two-storey house at Kolaj.

7 Nopcsa, fig. 25: House with a veranda at Brebula.

8 Nopcsa, fig. 24: House with a veranda at Toplana.

9 Nopcsa, fig. 28 House with a veranda at Vuksanlekaj (Hoti). (See above p. 104 fig. 70).

10 Nopcsa, fig. 27: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Mali Rencit (Above, p. 103 fig. 69).

11 Nopcsa, fig. 26: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Mali Rencit (Above p. 103 fig. 68)

12 Nopcsa, fig. 30: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Kastrati (Above p. 104 fig. 71).

13 Nopcsa, fig 29: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Serna.

14 Nopcsa, fig. 31: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Kastrati.

15 Nopcsa, fig. 31: Plan of the upper floor of a house at Kastrati.

16-19 Plans of Houses of central Albania according to a description by J. von Hahn in «Albanesische Studien», Jena 1854, I pp. 169 foll.

WHO IS WHO

114 The Author: **George Anastase Megas,** graduated from the School of Philosophy, Athens University, in 1913. Doctor at the same School in 1925. Post graduate study at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1927-1930. Since 1936 Director of the Folklore Archives at the Academy of Athens and since 1947 Professor of Folklore in the University of Athens. (Address: 26, G. Iakovidou Street, Athens, 8).

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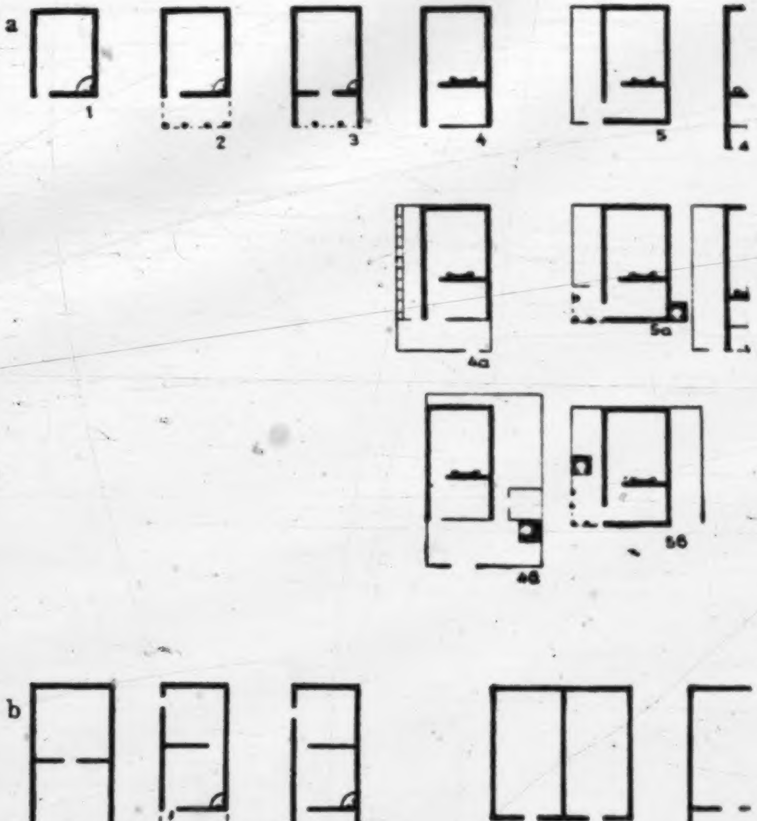
PLATES

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x 342

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF NARROW FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF.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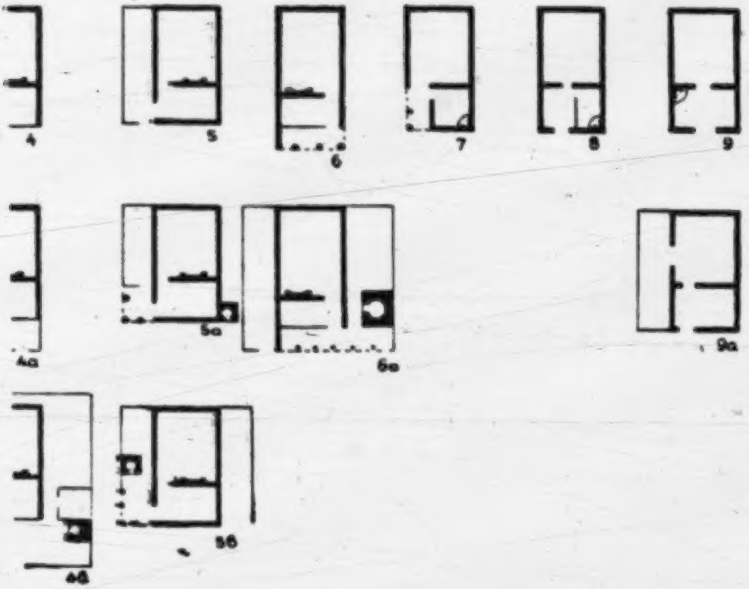
[END PLATE 1-A]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x 342

PLATE I

OPING ROOF.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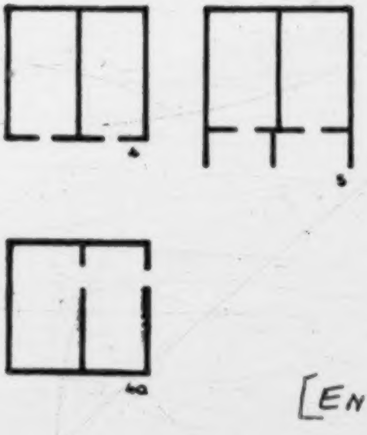


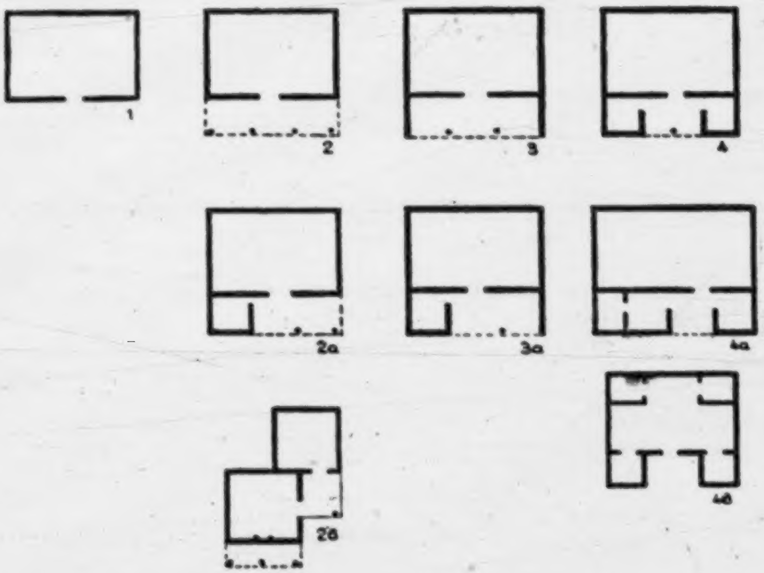
[END PLATE 1- B]

9:Megas 1,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x 342

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF:
THEY ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF ONE ROOM.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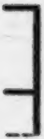
[End plate 2-A]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342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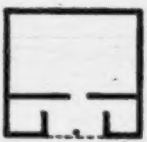
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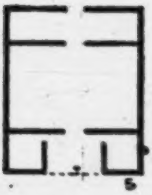
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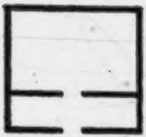
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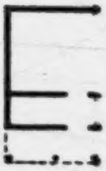

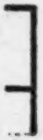
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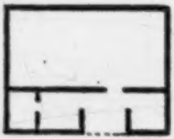
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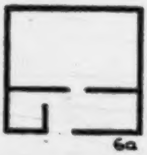
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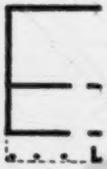

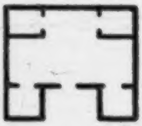
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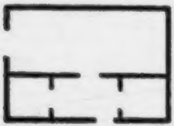
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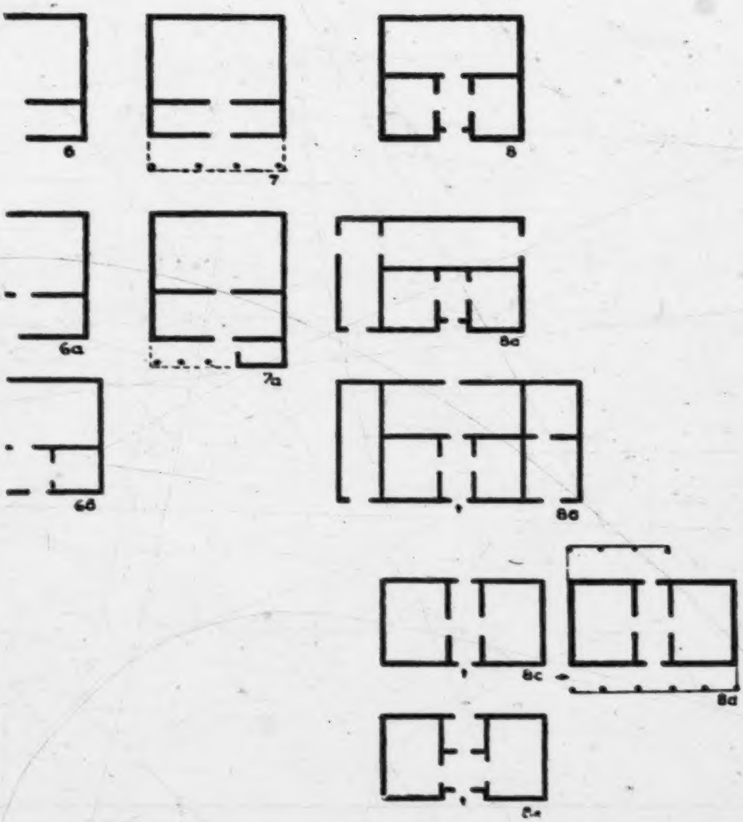
[End Plate 2-B]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

PLATE II

x342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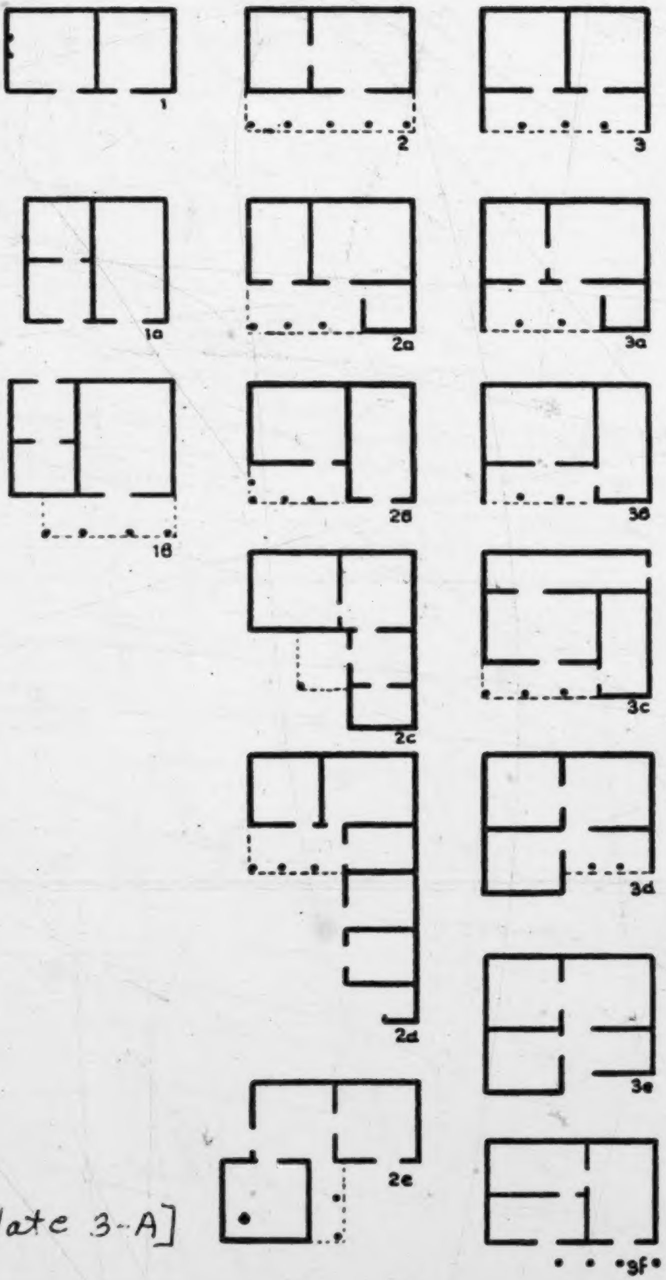
[End Plate 2-C]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 GreeceEH1

342x

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF;
THEY ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF TWO ROOMS.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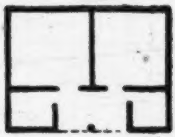
[End Plate 3-A]

9:Megas **I,B-5,4** **(no date)** **1951** **EH1 Greece** EH1

×342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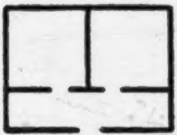
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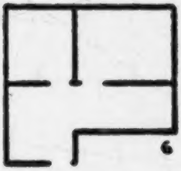
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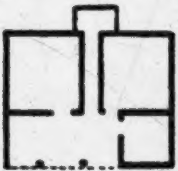
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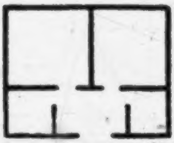
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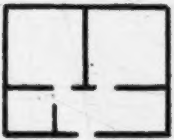
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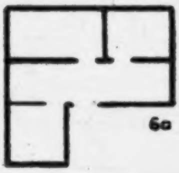
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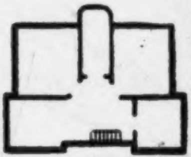
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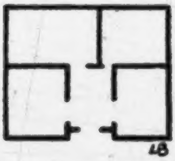
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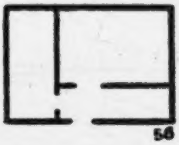
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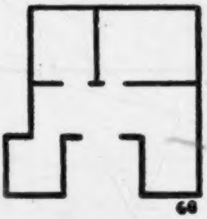
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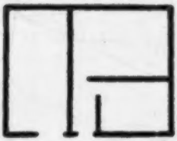
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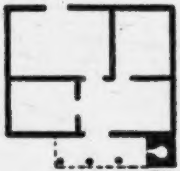
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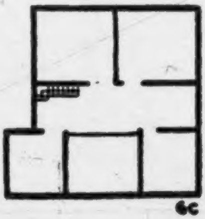
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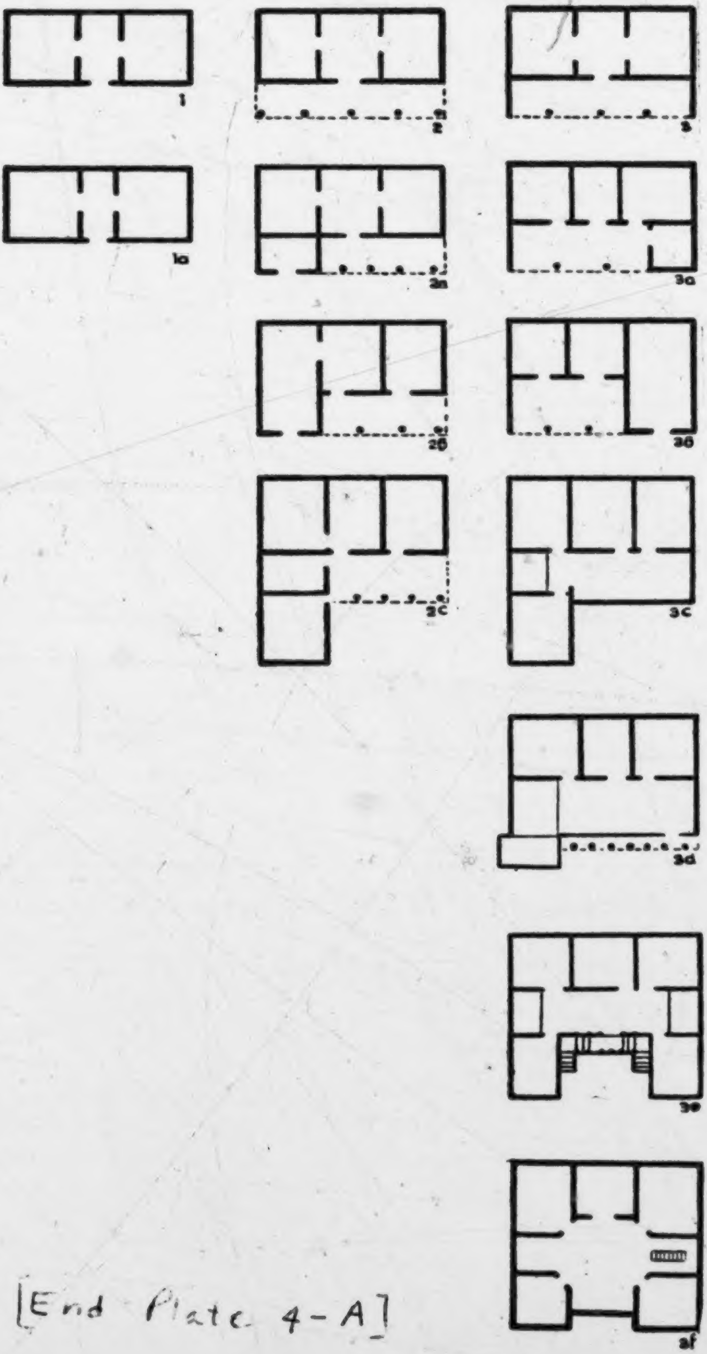
[End Plate 3-B]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF; THEY ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF THREE ROOMS.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[End Plate 4-A]

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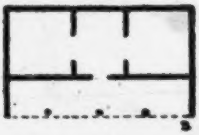
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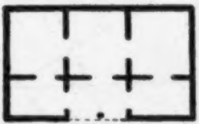
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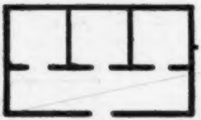
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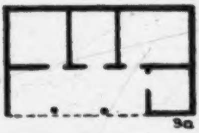
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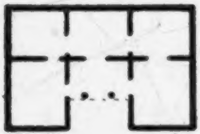
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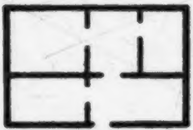
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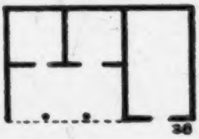
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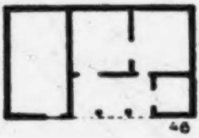
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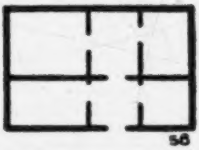
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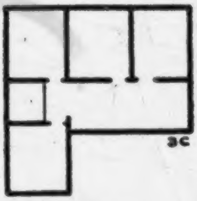
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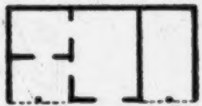
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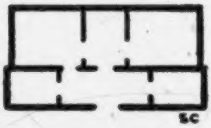
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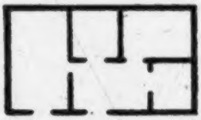
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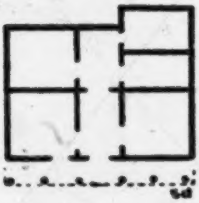
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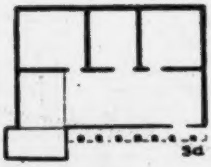
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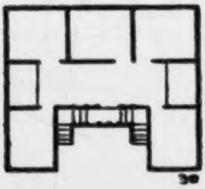
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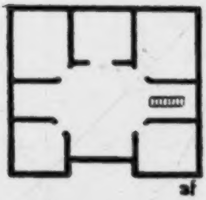
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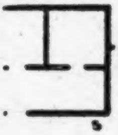
9:Megas I, B-5, 4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342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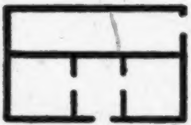
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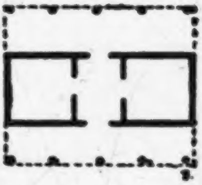
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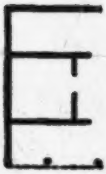

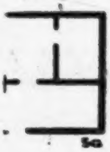
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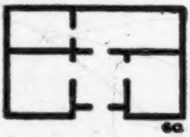
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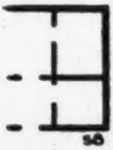
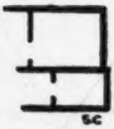
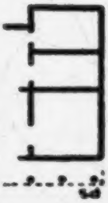

5b


5c

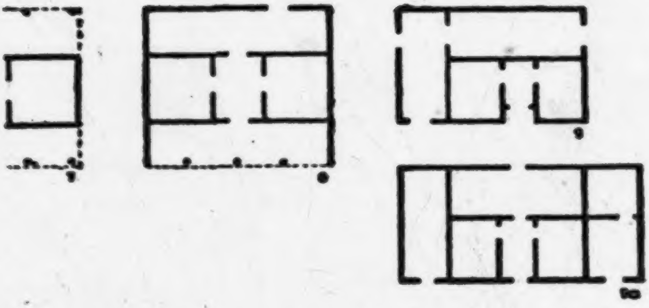

5d

[End Plate 4-C]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

PLATE IV

x 342



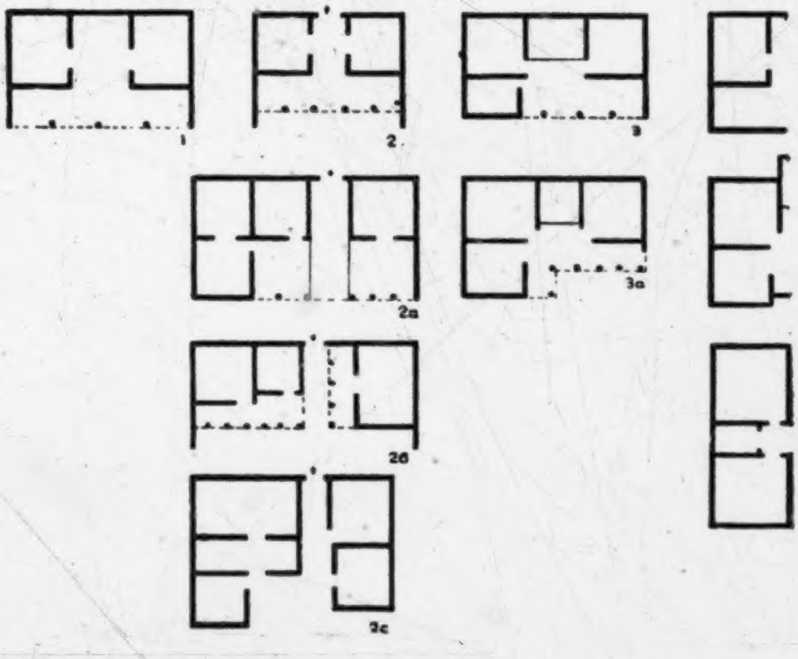
[End Plate 4-D]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

*342

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF; ORIGINALLY THREE SPACES, THE CENTRAL OF WHICH WAS OPEN TO THE PORTICO (PROSTOON).

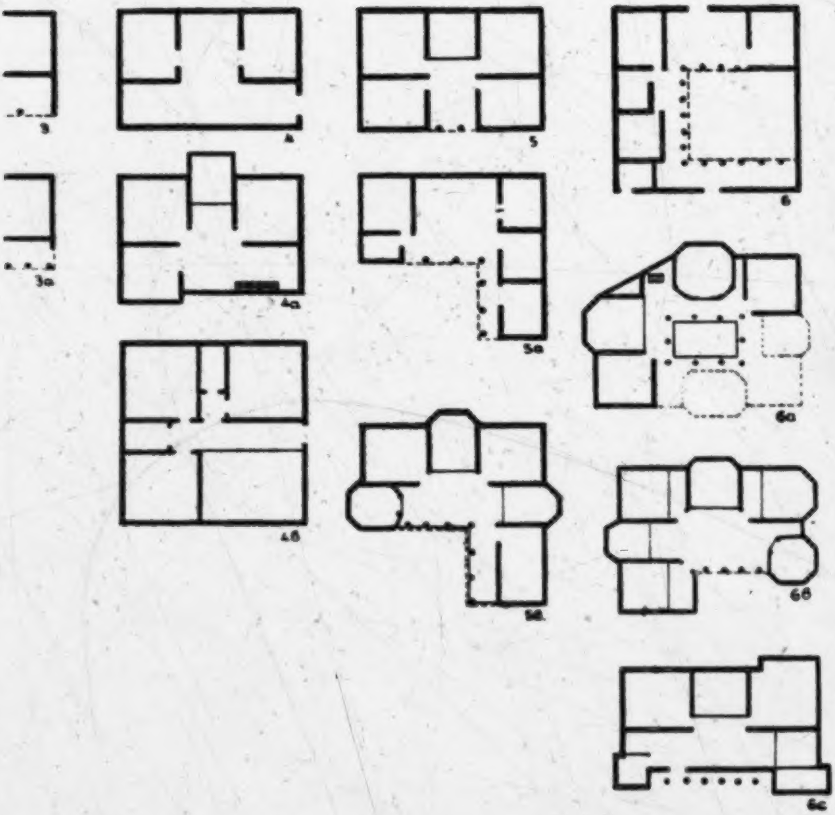


[End Plate 5-A]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342

THREE SPACES,

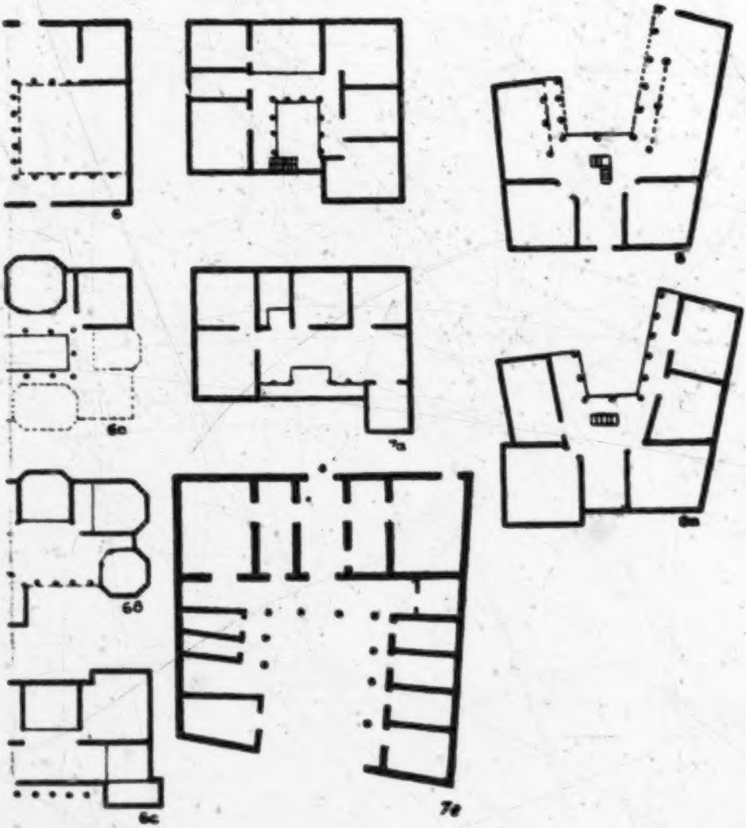

3
4
5
6
3a
4a
5a
6a
4b
5b
6b
6c

[End Plate 5-B]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece *EH1*

PLATE V

342


6
6a
6β
6c
7a
7β
8
8a

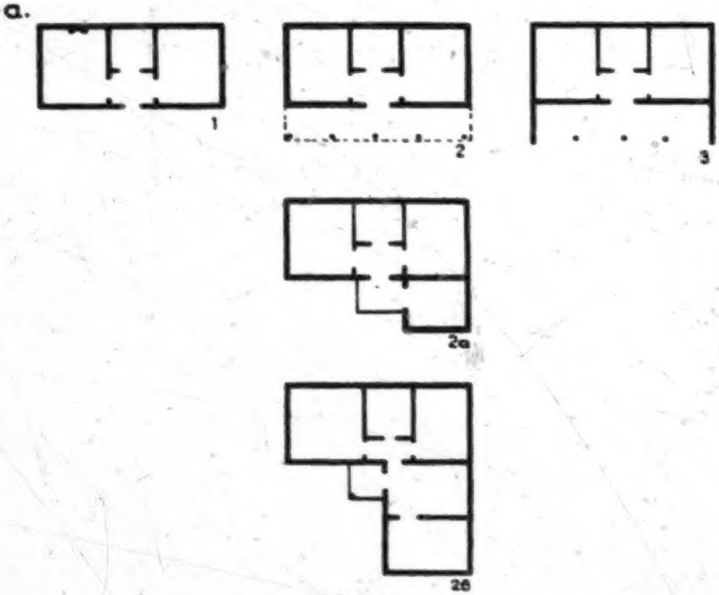
[End Plate 5-C]

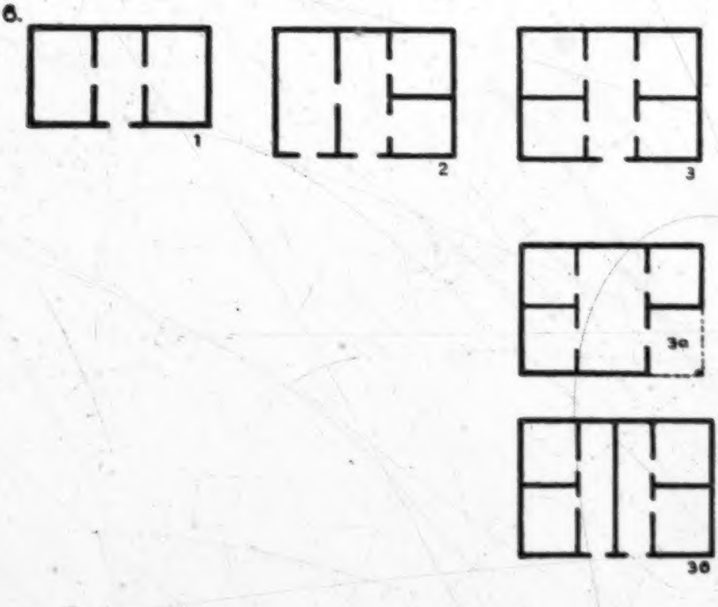
9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342 GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH SLOPING ROOF; a) CENTRAL RO

ORIGINALLY THREE ROOMS b) ONE OR MO





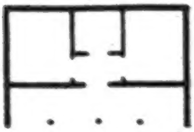
[End Plate 6-A]

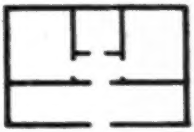
9:Megas   I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951   EH1 Greece EH1

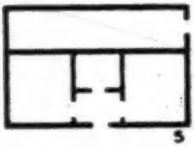
x342

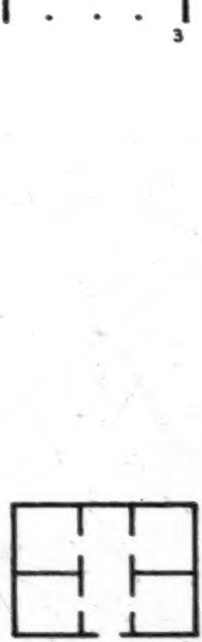
a) CENTRAL ROOM DIVIDED INTO ANTE-ROOM AND ROOM

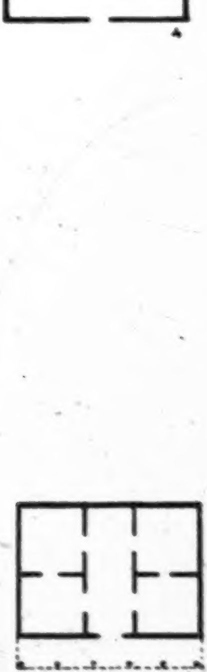
b) ONE OR MORE SPACES DIVIDED INTO ROOMS

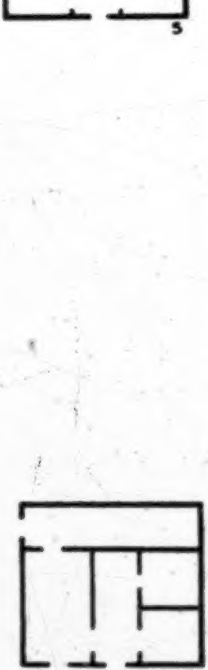

3

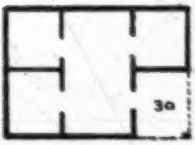

4

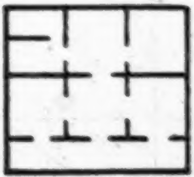

5

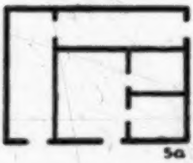

3

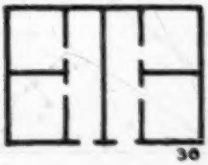

4

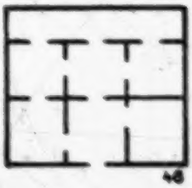

5


3a


4a


5a


3b

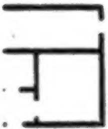

4b

[End Plate 6-B]

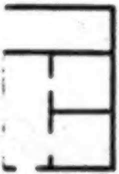
9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

*342

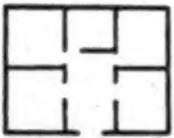
OOM



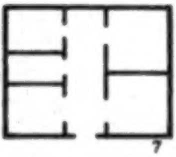
5



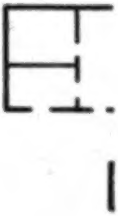
5

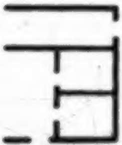


6

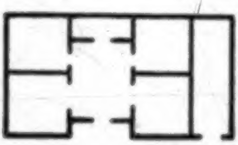


7

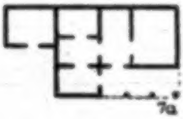




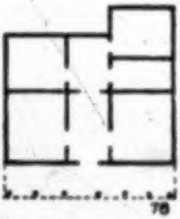
5a



6a



7a

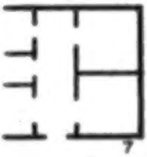


7b

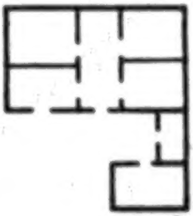
[End Plate 6-C]

*342

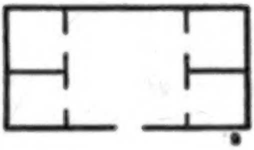
PLATE VI



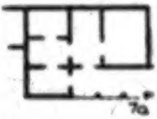
7



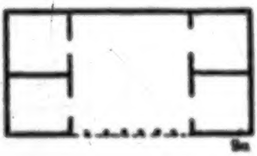
8



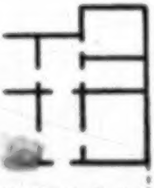
9



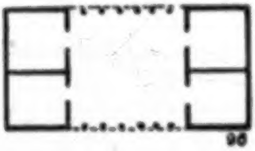
7a



9a



7b



9b

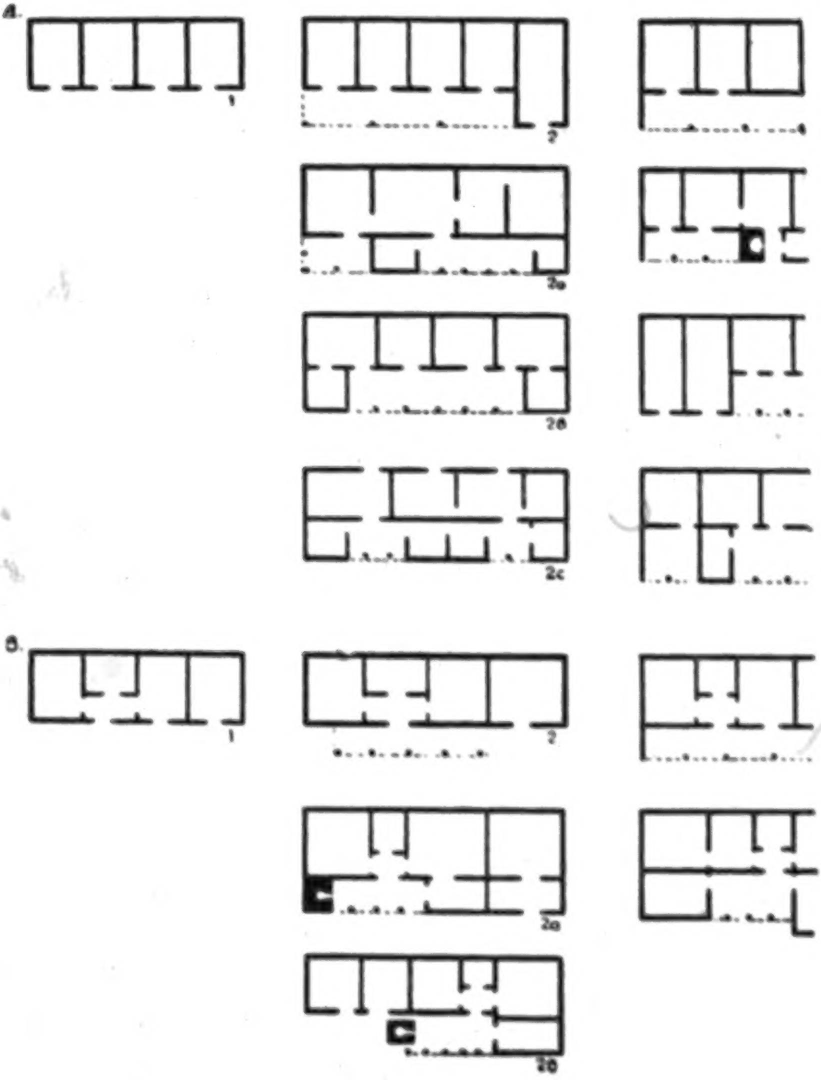
[End Plate 6-D]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x 342

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSES WITH SLOPING ROOF, CONSISTING OF FOUR SPACES OR MORE

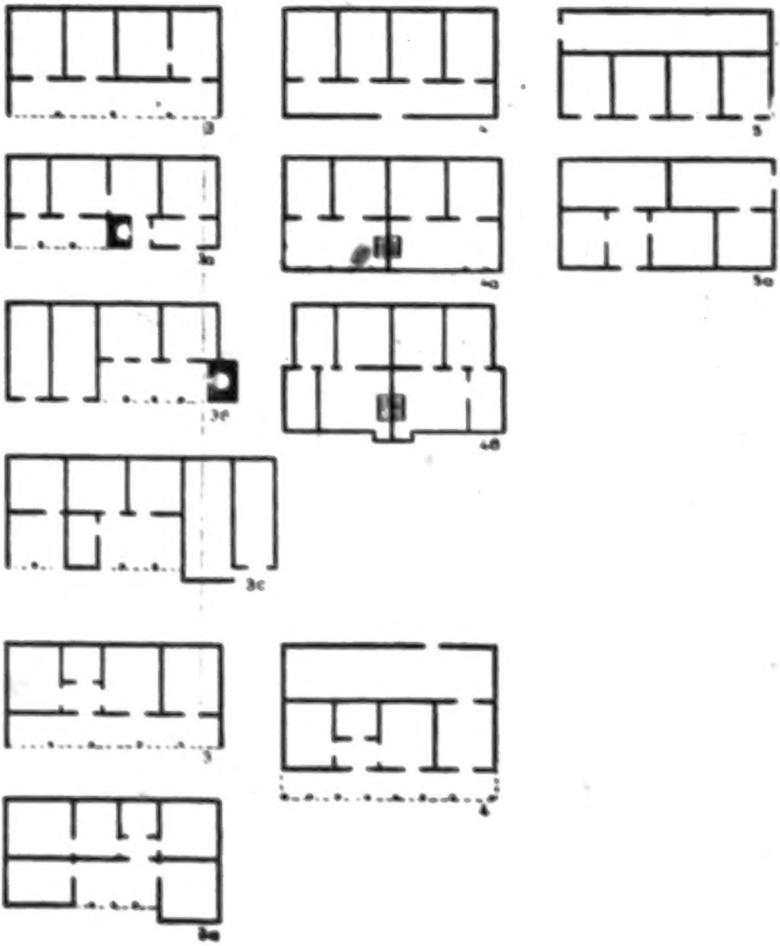

A.
1
2
2a
2b
2c
B.
1
2
2a
2b

[End Plate 7-A]

9:Megas I, B-5, 4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

PLATE VII

'342


2
3
3b
4a
5a
3e
4b
3c
5
6
5a

[End Plate 7- B]

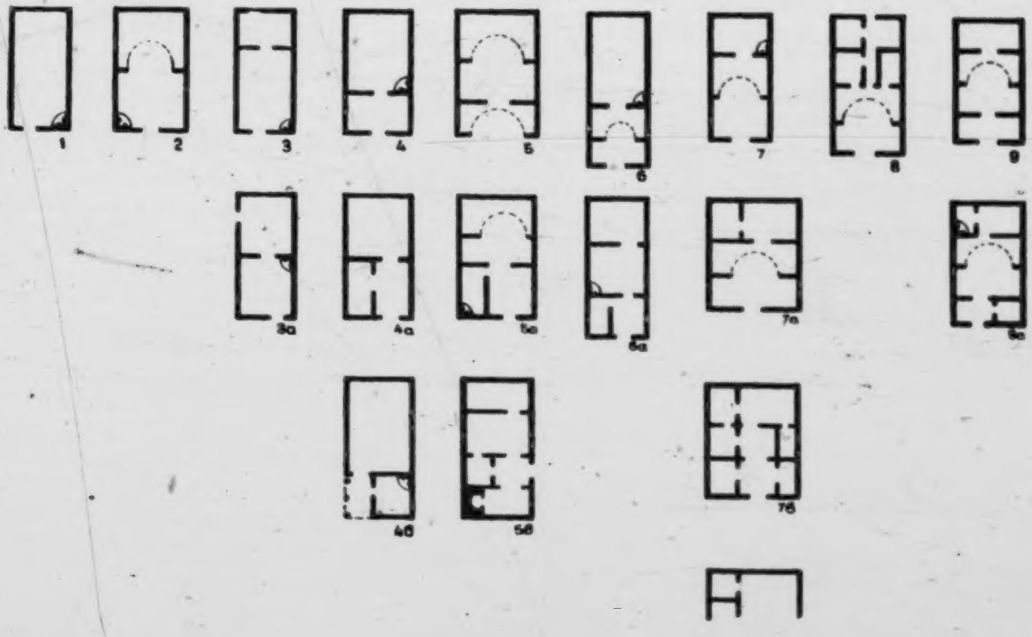
x 342

9:Megas 1,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

GREEK HOUSE PLATE VIII

TYPES OF NARROW FRONTED HOUSE WITH FLAT ROOF

a

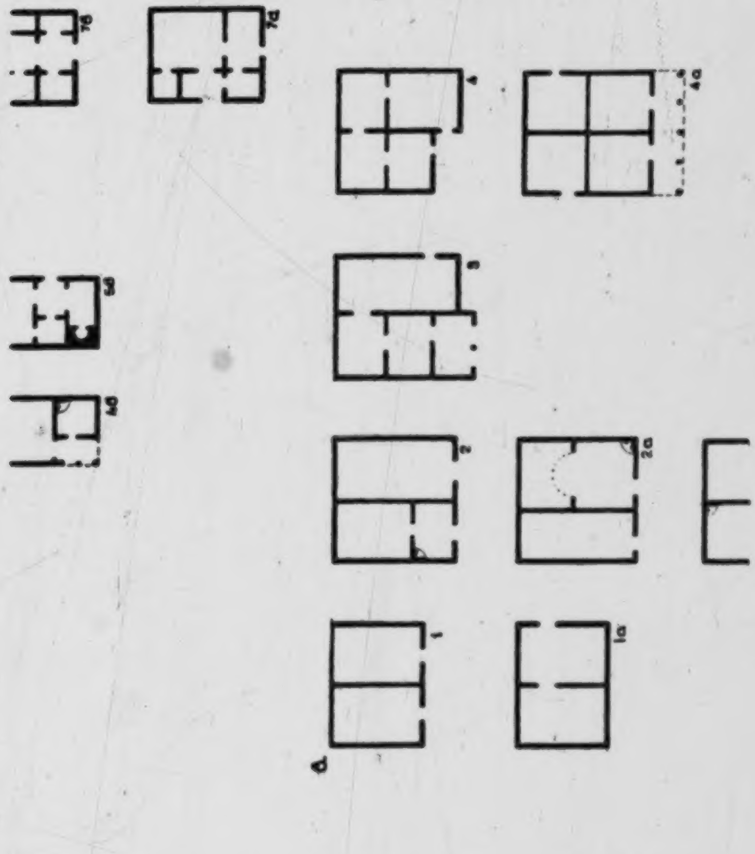


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
3a
4a
5a
6a
7a
9a
4b
5b
7b

[End Plate 8-A]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) - 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

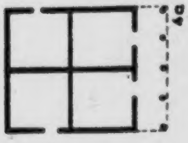
*342

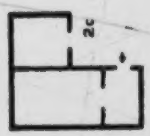

7b
7a
4
4a
3
5a
6a
2
2a
1
1a
a

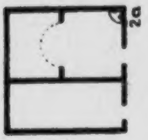
[End Plate 8-B]

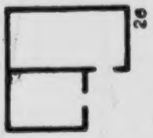
9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece *EH1*

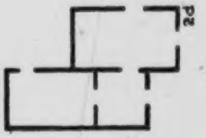
x342

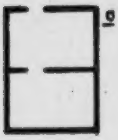












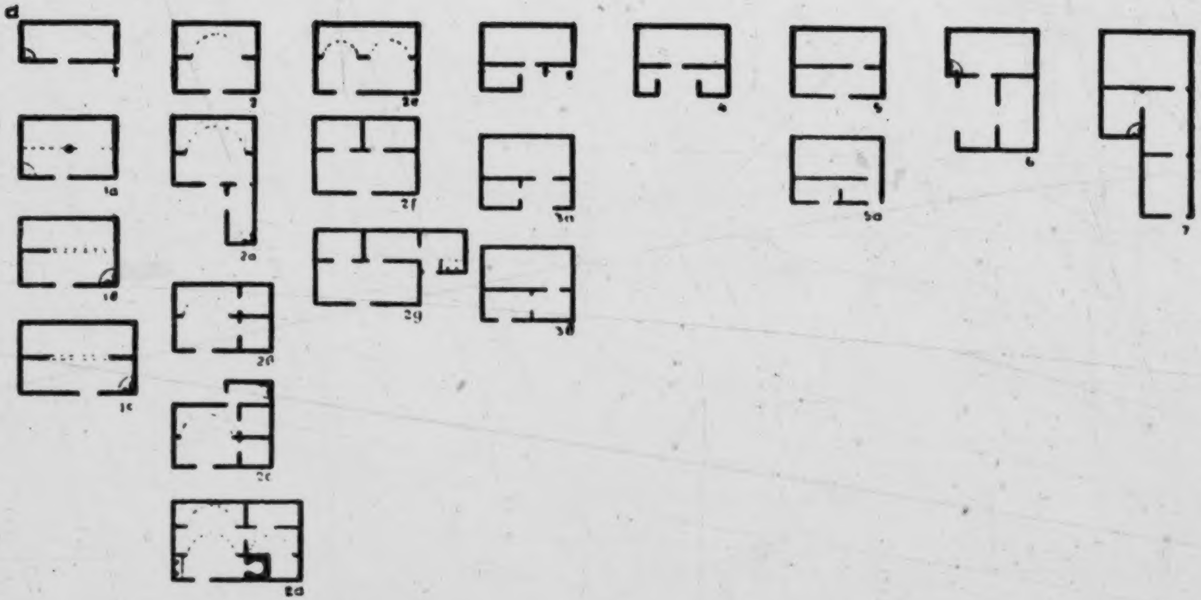
[End Plate 8-c]

x 342

PLATE IX

GREEK HOUSE

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED HOUSE WITH FLAT ROOF

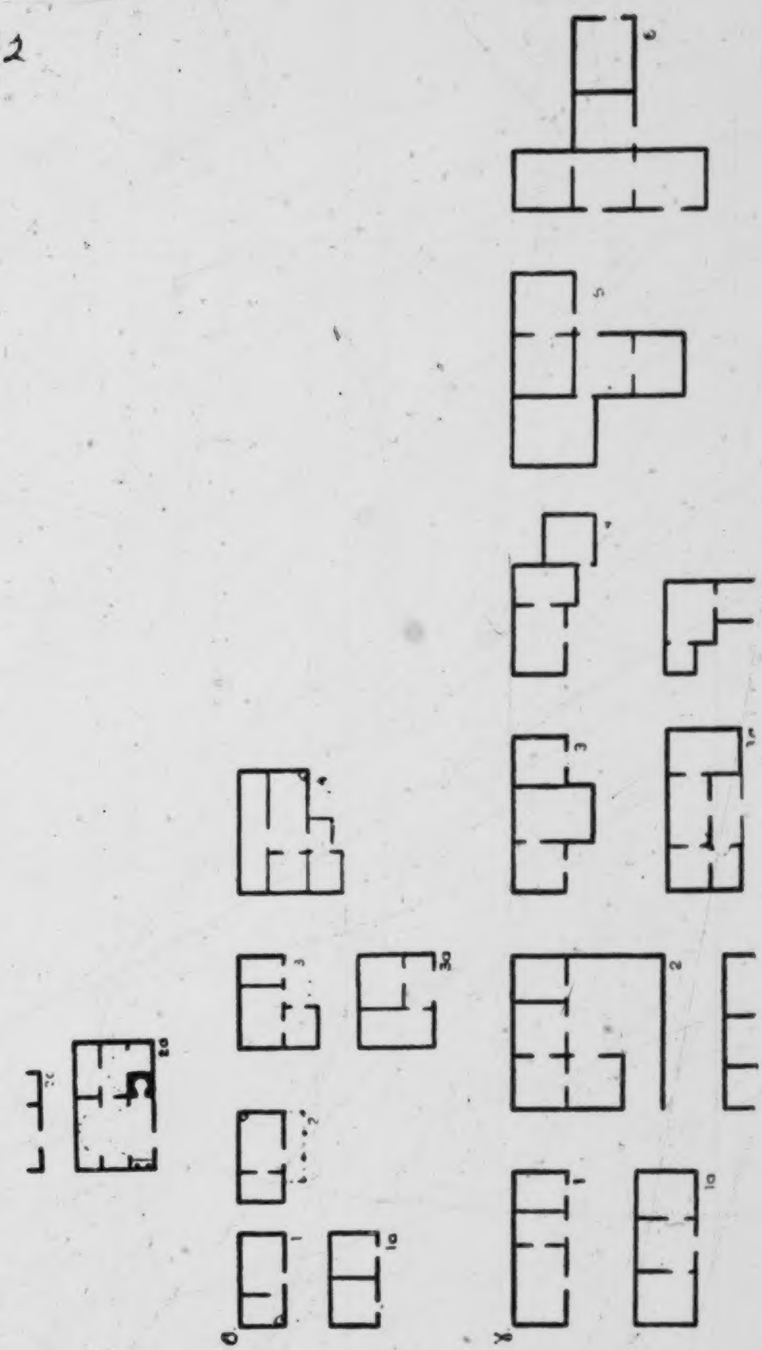

a
1
2
2e
3
4
5
6
7
1a
2a
2f
3a
5a
1b
2g
3b
1c
2b
2c
2d

[End Plate 9-A]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

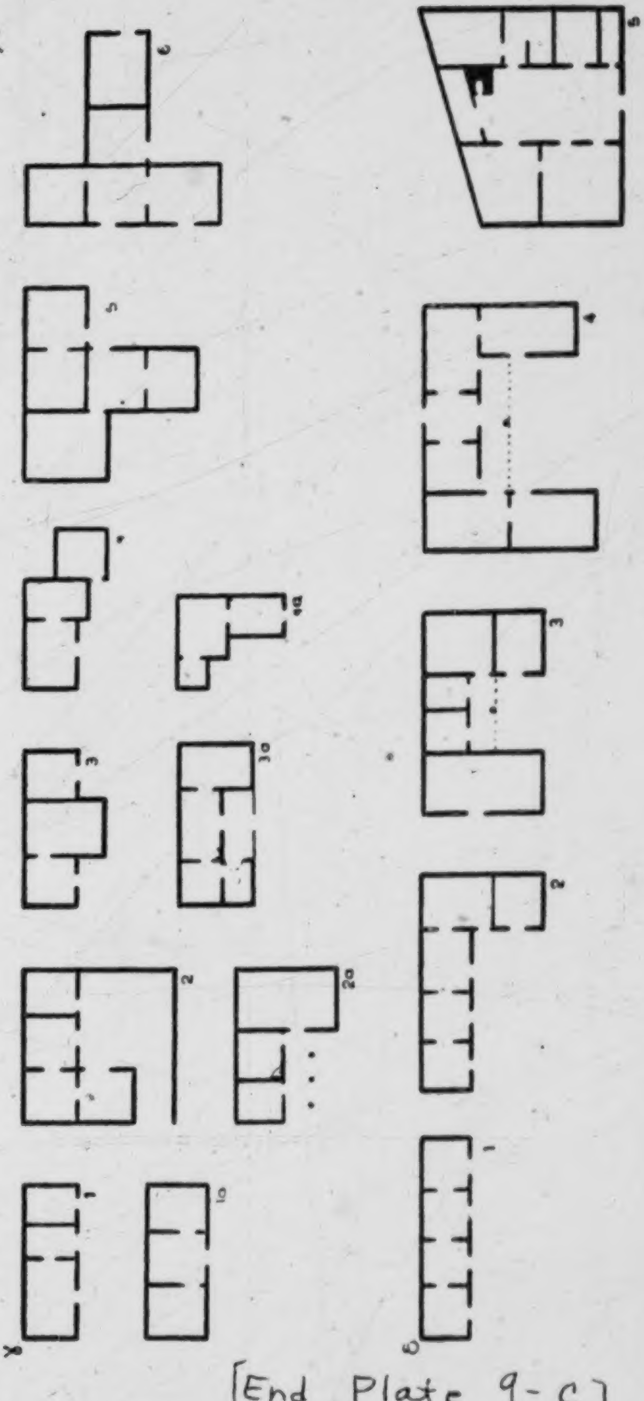
372


6
5
4
3
1a
2
3
2a
1
1a
2
1
1a

[End Plate 9-B]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x342



6
5
5
4
4
4a
3
3a
3
2
2a
2
1
10
1
α
β

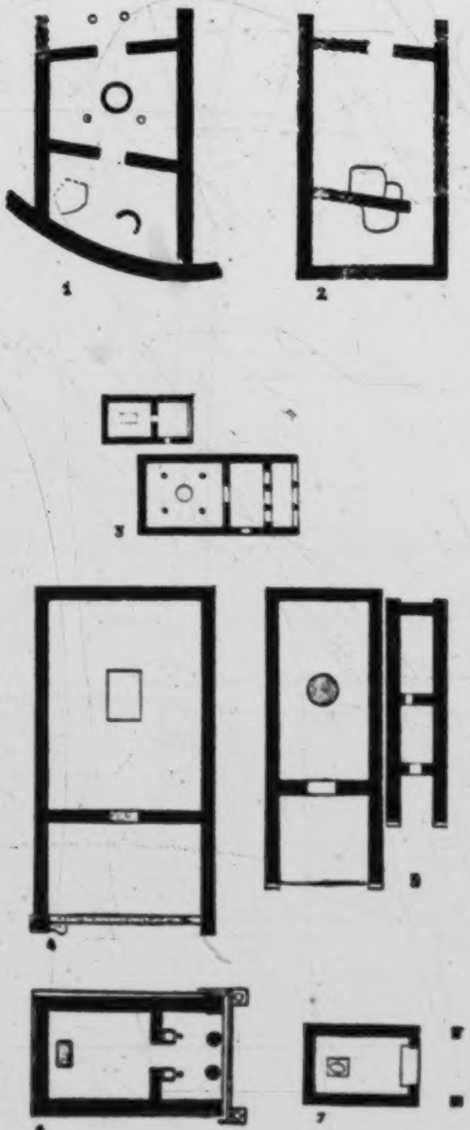
[End Plate 9-C]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342
172

ANCIENT GREEK HOUSE PLATE X

TYPES OF ANCIENT MEGARON



[End Plate 10]

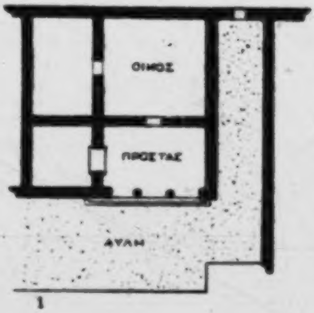
9:Megas I, B-5, 4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

x 342
172

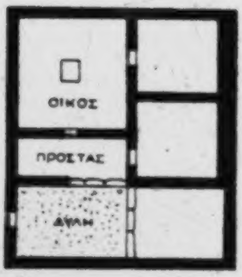
ANCIENT GREEK HOUSE

PLATE XI

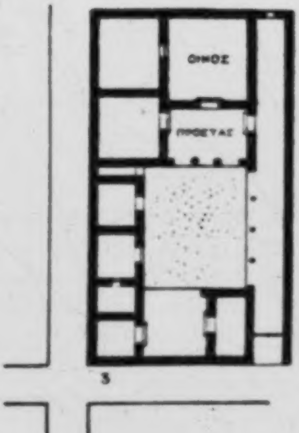
MEGARON TYPE HOUSES OF PRIENE


ΟΙΚΟΣ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣ
ΑΥΛΗ

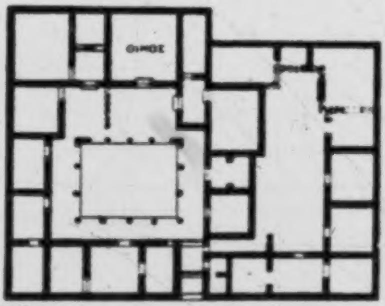
1


ΟΙΚΟΣ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣ
ΑΥΛΗ

2


ΟΙΚΟΣ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣ

3



4

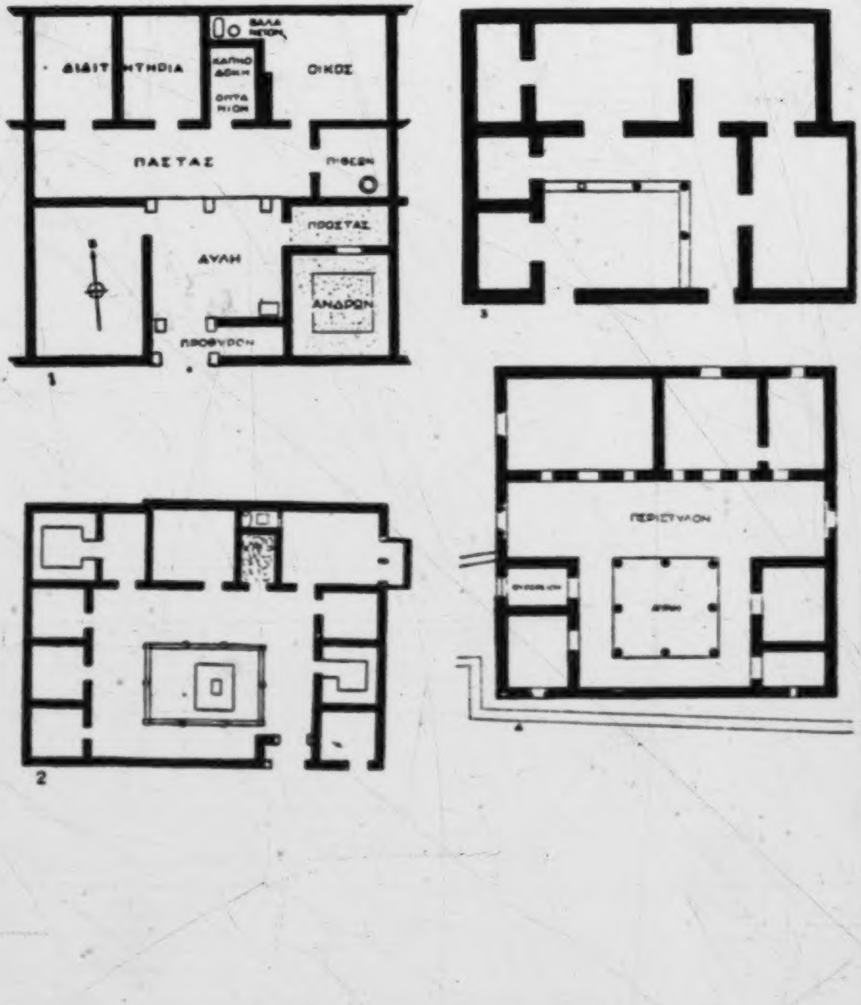
[End Plate 11]

9:Megas I, B-5, 4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342

172 **ANCIENT GREEK HOUSE**

«PASTAS» TYPE HOUSES OF OLYNTHOS; DELOS; KOS.

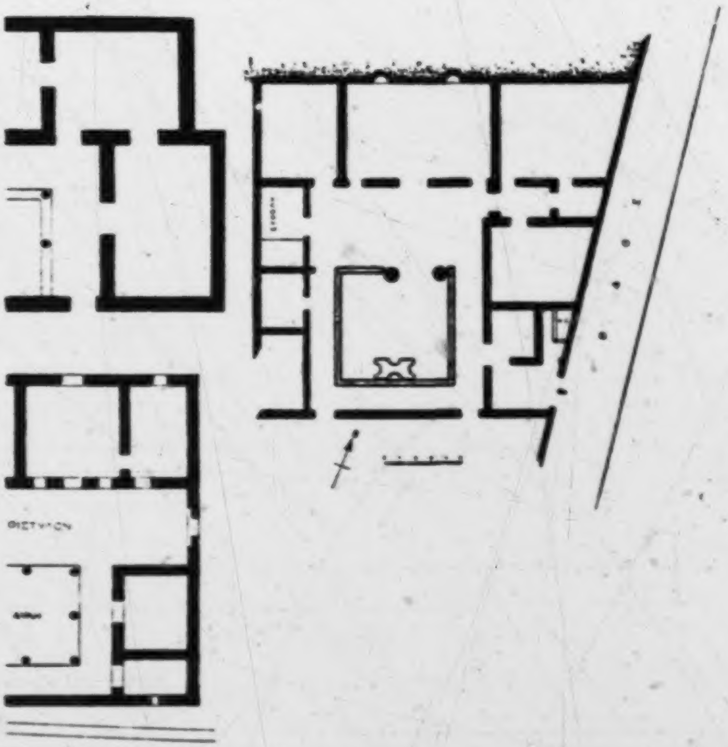

ΔΙΑΙΤΗΤΗΡΙΑ
ΒΑΛΑΝΕΙΟΝ
ΚΑΠΝΟΔΟΚΗ
ΟΠΤΑΝΙΟΝ
ΟΙΚΟΣ
ΠΑΣΤΑΣ
ΠΙΘΕΩΝ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣ
ΑΥΛΗ
ΑΝΔΡΩΝ
ΠΡΟΘΥΡΟΝ
1
3
ΠΕΡΙΣΤΥΛΟΝ
4
2

[End Plate 12-A]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece EH1

342
172

PLATE XII

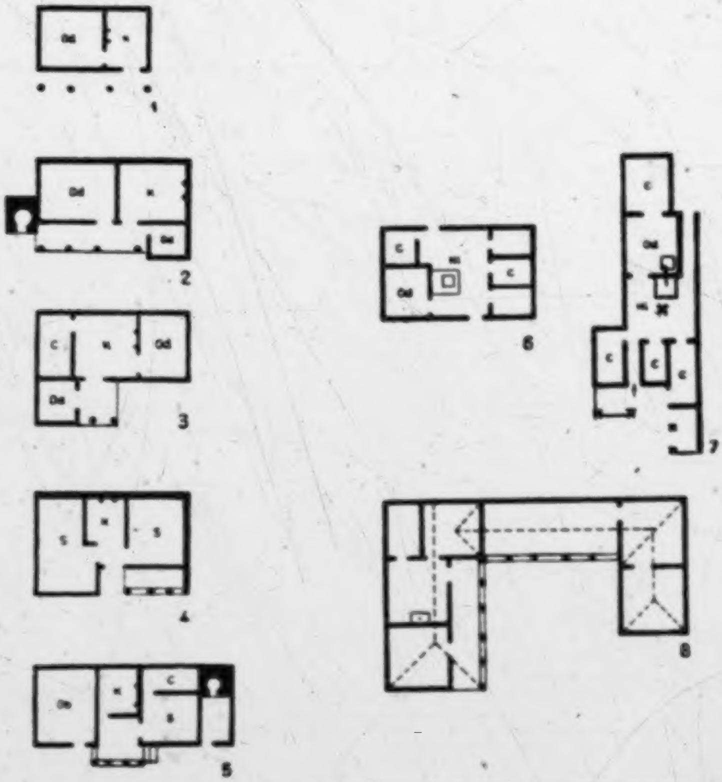


[End Plate 12-B]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece
Bulgaria EE1

342 **BULGARIAN HOUSE** PLATE XIII

TYPES OF WIDE FRONTED (OR ONE-STOREY) PLAIN HOUSE


Od
H
1
Od
H
Ob
2
C
H
Od
Od
3
S
H
S
4
Ob
H
C
S
5
C
H
Od
C
6
C
Od
H
C
C
C
7
8

MEMORANDUM

C cilier, cellar
Hi hiza, house, the main room
K kăsta, house, the main room

Ob obór, stable
Od odaja, room
S oba, room with stove

[231]

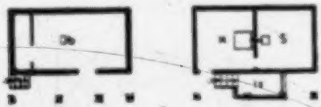
[End Plate 13]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece
Bulgaria EE1

342 BULGARIAN HOUSE

PLATE XIV

TYPES OF MOUNTAINOUS (OR TWO STOREY) WIDE FRONTED HOUSE; ORIGINALLY TWO ROOMS ON THE UPPER FLOOR.



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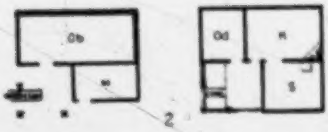

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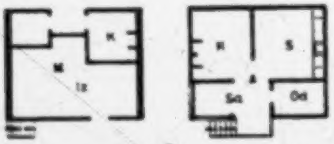
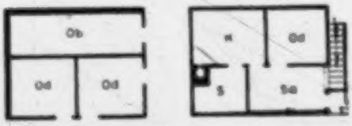
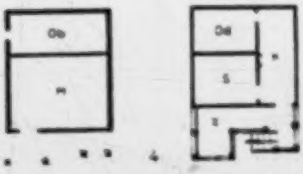

K
M
Iz
K
S
Sa
Od

2a


Ob
Od
Od
K
Od
S
Sa

3



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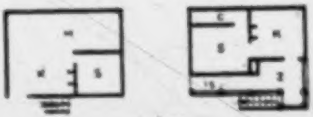
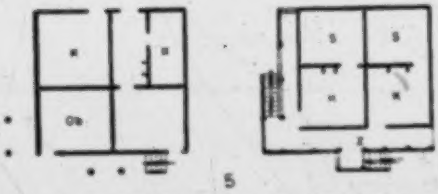


4a

[231]



5

GROUND FLOOR UPPER FLOOR

MEMORANDUM

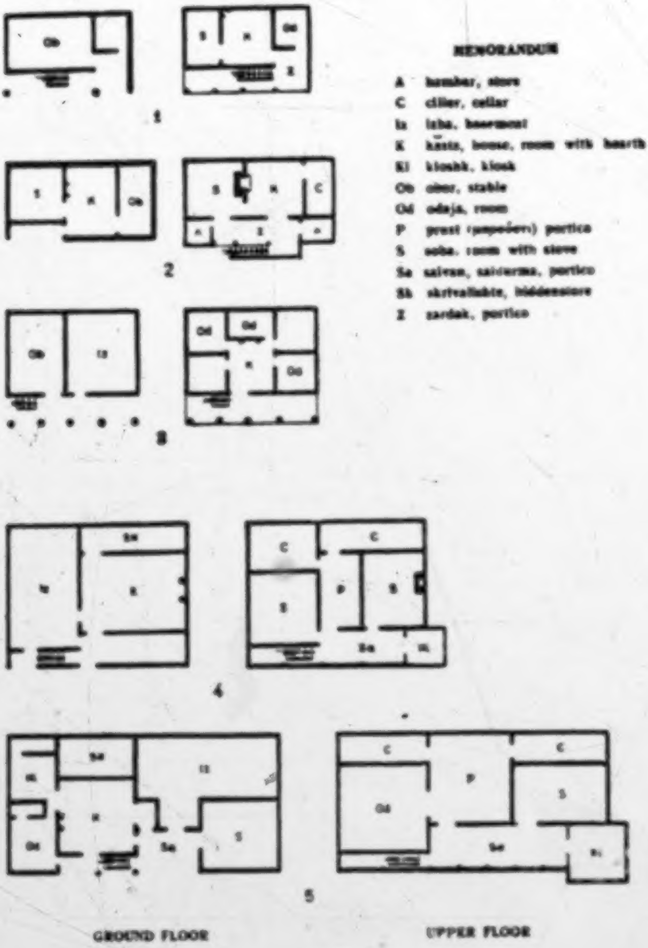
C ciller, cellar
Is islak, (ἡλιακός) balcony
Iz izba, basement
K kăsta, house, the main room
M maaze (μαγαζί) store
Ob obor, stable
Od odaja, room
S soba, room with stove
Sa salvan, taldurma, portico
Z zardak, portico

[End Plate 14]

9:Megas I,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece
Bulgaria EE1

BULGARIAN HOUSE **PLATE XV** 342

TYPES OF MOUNTAINOUS (OR TWO STOREY) WIDE FRONTED HOUSE, OF ORIGINALLY THREE ROOMS IN THE UPPER FLOOR.


Ob
S
K
Ob
1
S
K
Ob
S
K
C
A
Z
A
2
Ob
Iz
Od
Od
K
Od
3
Sa
Iz
K
C
C
P
S
S
Sa
Kl
4
Sa
Iz
Kl
K
Od
Sa
S
C
C
P
Od
S
Sa
Kl
5
GROUND FLOOR
UPPER FLOOR

MEMORANDUM

A	hambar, store
C	cilier, cellar
Iz	izba, basement
K	kăsta, house, room with hearth
Kl	kioshk, kiosk
Ob	obor, stable
Od	odaja, room
P	prust ([illegible]) portico
S	soba, room with stove
Sa	saivan, saicurma, portico
Sh	skrivalishte, hiddenstore
Z	zardak, portico

[231]

[End Plate 15]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece

Bulgaria EE1

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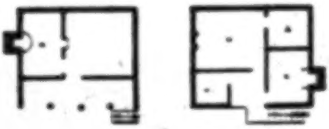
THE HOUSE IN RODOPE IN ITS EVOLUTION

PLATE XVI



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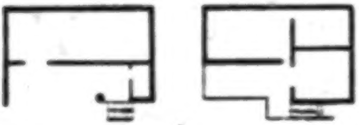
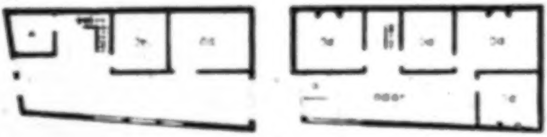


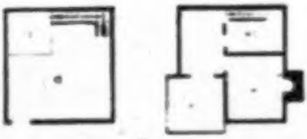
1a



2

MEMORANDUM

A	hambar, store
d	dvor, courtyard
H	hajet, [illegible] portico
Iz	izba, basement
K	kăsta, house, a main room
Ki	kioshk, [illegible] balcony
Kl	klet, a little room
M	maaze [illegible] store
Ob	obór, stable
Od	odaja, room
odar, [illegible] saloon	
Pl	plevnia, hayloft



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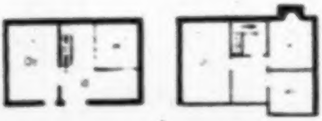
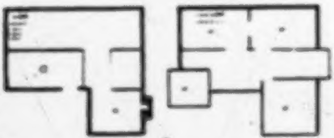


4



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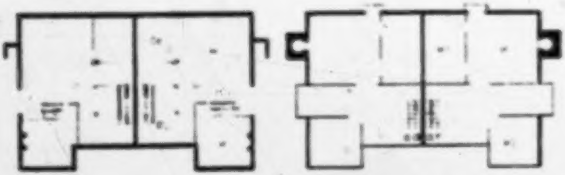

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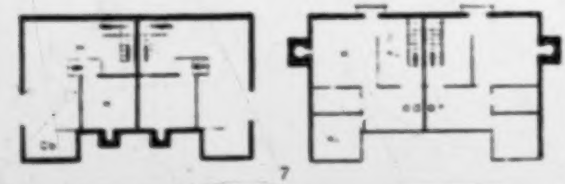


7

GROUND FLOOR UPPER FLOOR

[End Plate 16]

9:Megas I, B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece

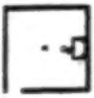
Yugoslavia EF1

THE BOSNIAN HOUSE

IN ITS ARCHITECTURAL EVOLUTION

PLATE XVII

342



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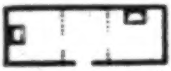

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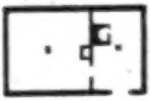
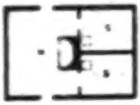


3



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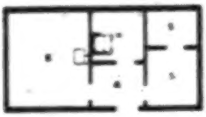
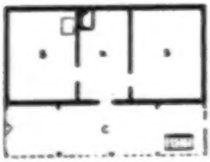


5

MEMORANDUM

A	arallk, (Turk. w.) corridor
C	ciller, cellar
D	divanhana, drawing room
K	kuc'a, kuhinja house with hearth, kitchen
S	soba, room with stove
St	stable
Og	ognjishte, hearth
C	cardak, portico



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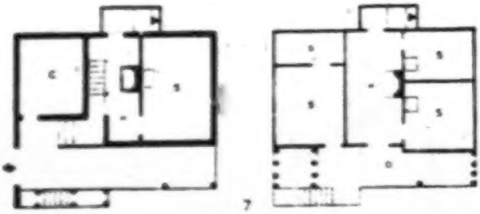
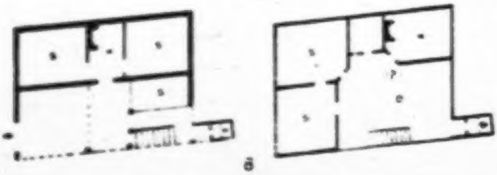
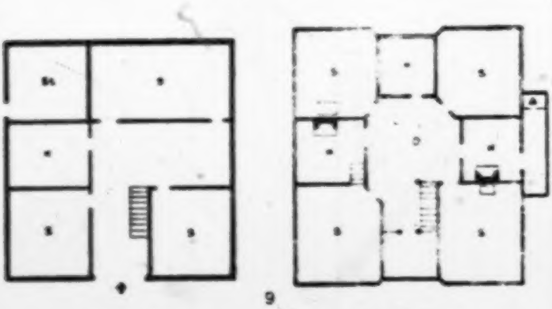


7



8



9

GROUND FLOOR UPPER FLOOR

[End Plate 17]

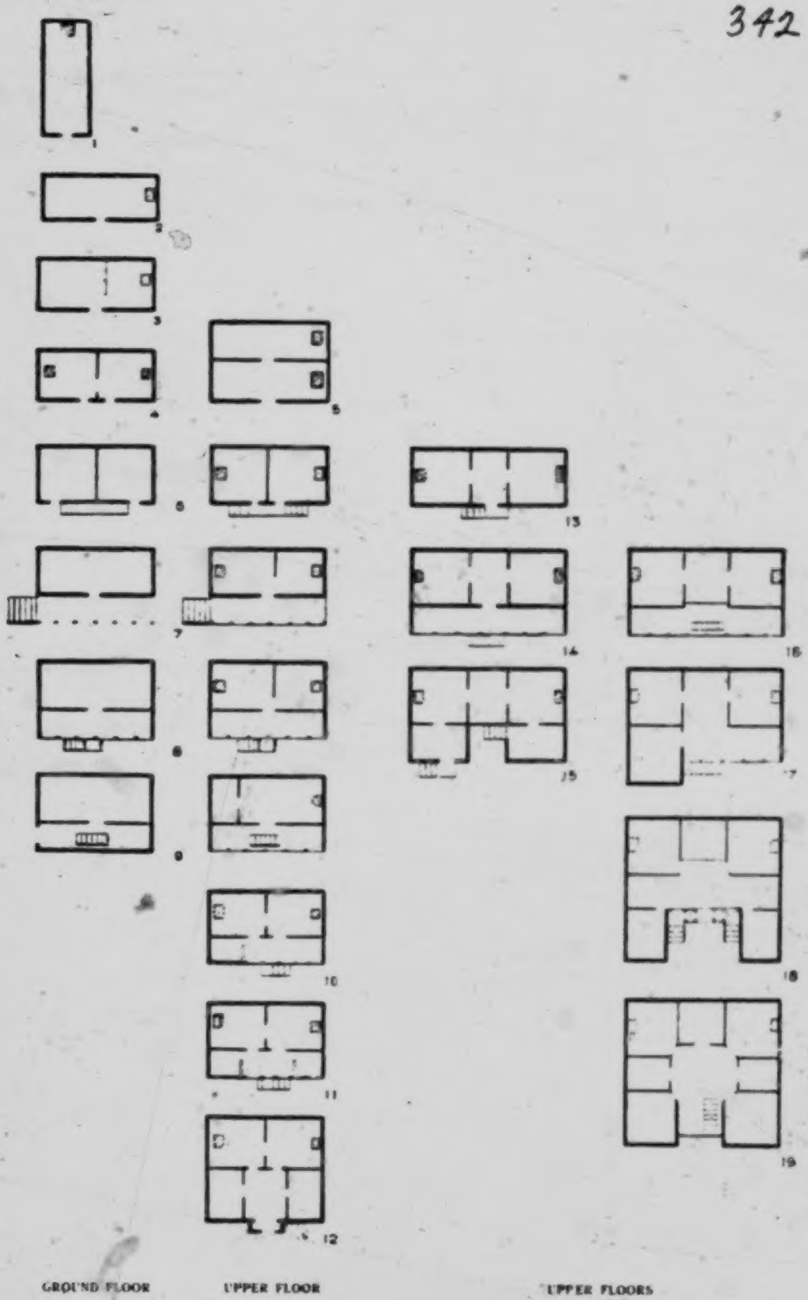
9:Megas 1,B-5,4 (no date) 1951 EH1 Greece

Albania EG-1

THE ALBANIAN HOUSE
IN ITS EVOLUTION

PLATE XVIII

342


1
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17
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10
18
11
19
12
GROUND FLOOR
UPPER FLOOR
UPPER FLOORS

[End Plate 18]

9: Megas
104

EH1 Greece EH1

προστῷον (prostoon) - open portico

σουφᾶς (sofa) - an open space between rooms or a recess whose floor is slightly higher than the remaining floor, and is used as a special living space or for the reception of guests during holidays.

ciller - cellar, a storeroom

Bulgaria	EE1
Yugoslavia	EF1
Albania	EG1

113, 342

/For each end plate illustrating house plans in source 9:Megas, the author lists his sources of information in an appendix. See 9:Megas, EH1 Greece, category 116, pp. 120-134./

Crete EZ5
Cyprus MC1

113, 342

/For a brief description of the house types of Crete and Cyprus see 9: Megas, EH1 Greece, category 116, pp. 35-46./

9: Megas
171

EH1 Greece EH1

/For a discussion of the relation of the Greek house to the houses of other Balkan peoples, see category 116, pp. 1-118./

9:Megas EH1 Greece EH1

184
369

/For information on differences between house types of rural and urban areas, and between different geographical areas of Greece, see category 116, pp. 1-53./

9: Megas EH1 Greece EH1

231, 252, 351, 354

/For the location of ovens, hearths, courtyards, stables and chicken coops in Greek houses, see category 116, pp. 6-46 and end plates 1-9./

342

/For information on the various forms of the Greek "popular" house, see category 116, pp. g-h, 1-53, 120-132 and end plates 1-9./